MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 NOVEMBER 1981

Inter-Arab Affairs

Summit Conference Preparatory Meeting -- Rabat radio broadcast a live relay of the 22 November opening session of the Arab foreign ministers conference in Fes, which is preparing for the upcoming Arab League summit conference. After hearing several speakers, including Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, the foreign ministers went into closed session. In his opening speech, Fu'ad Butrus expressed satisfaction that Lebanon is the first item on the summit conference agenda and called for genuine Arab solidarity to solve the Arab region's problems. In a similar vein, Chedli Klibi urged the foreign ministers to avoid marginal disputes that are likely to lead them away from basic objectives and called for a common formula to enable the Arabs to change the balance of military and political power in their favor. In this regard, he said Arab states should take maximum advantage of their international relations, "whatever their trends." Asserting that the U.S.-Israeli strategic "alliance" is an additional reason for strengthening Arab solidarity, he claimed the AWACS deal heralds the possibility of a retreat by Israel's U.S. supporters. Klibi said the Saudi peace plan should be debated in a spirit of fraternity and solidarity; the conference can benefit from divergent reactions to it if these are discussed constructively. He also noted conference plans to coordinate military commands and establish an Arab armaments industry, and then revealed that Syria, the PDRY and Lebanon have endorsed the resolutions of the 1980 Amman summit, which they did not attend. Calling on EEC countries to abandon their hesitation and energetically support Palestinian rights, Klibi warned the Europeans that they will lose the ability to contribute positively to the establishment of peace in the Middle East if they participate in the Sinai multinational force.

According to AFP, PLO spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar said that during the 22 November preparatory meeting, Syria, Iraq and the PLO rejected the Saudi peace plan.

Rabat radio reported that in their closed sessions the foreign ministers also discussed the Lebanese crisis. Fu'ad Butrus presented a four-point working paper while Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam proposed the establishment of a military and an economic committee to tackle the Lebanese problem. Both Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and his Jordanian counterpart Marwan al-Qasim called for a reconsideration of the composition of the currently all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon.

Despite Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's declared intention not to attend the summit conference, Tripoli radio noted that Libyan Secretary for Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubayad arrived in Fes to participate in the preparatory meeting. Meanwhile, in a statement reported by Damascus radio, the Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs confirmed that President Hafiz al-Asad will lead the Syrian delegation to the summit and asserted that Syrian-Saudi relations are good. He said Syria will study the Saudi peace plan and discuss it in a fraternal spirit, adding that the Saudis will not adhere to the plan if it is not approved by the Arab summit conference.

Steadfastness Front on Saudi Plan -- Citing the Lebanese daily AS-SAFIR, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front who met last week in Aden adopted a unified stand on the Saudi peace plan. The stand includes rejection of point seven of the Saudi plan because it implies recognition of Israel and the amendment of other points of the plan to conform with previous Arab summit resolutions.

Diplomatic Contacts, Messages -- According to the Voice of Palestine, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and official spokesman Abu Mayzar held a 3-hour meeting on 21 November with Syrian President al-Asad and Foreign Minister Khaddam during which they discussed the agenda of the upcoming Arab summit conference in order to coordinate the Syrian-Palestinian stand. On 22 November SPA reported that 'Arafat arrived in Riyadh where he met with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and other officials. According to Riyadh radio, PLO Representative in Riyadh Rafiq an-Natshah said after the meeting that they had discussed the agenda of the Fes summit, including the Saudi peace plan, and he confirmed the Palestinians' interest in the plan. Meanwhile, Damascus radio reported that President al-Asad received a Saudi official bearing a message from King Khalid. The next day, according to SPA, Syrian Defense Units Chief Rif'at al-Asad delivered a message from the Syrian president to King Khalid.

JANA transmitted the text of an undated message from King Khalid to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi which asserted that the Arab countries have so far been unable to retake their "usurped" land because of inter-Arab quarrelling and divisions over the past 34 years. Referring to the impending Arab summit, King Khalid called for the resolution of inter-Arab disputes and for genuine efforts to produce positive results. He emphasized that Saudi Arabia rejects any solution to the Middle East problem that is harmful to the Arab nation and does not take into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people. However, according to a 20 November Monte Carlo radio report quoting Libyan Secretary for Foreign Liaison al-'Ubayid, Libya feels that the Saudi peace plan is similar to the late Egyptian president's initiative in going to Jerusalem and recognizing Israel.

Meanwhile, Tripoli radio reported that the Libyan-based Arab People's Congress sent messages both to PLO leader 'Arafat and to Arab kings and heads of state urging them to uphold previous Arab summit resolutions affirming that there will be no recognition of or negotiations with the enemy. Earlier, the radio's Voice of Arab Homeland broadcast a congress statement that rejected and condemned the Saudi peace plan.

Khaddam Interview -- According to Damascus radio, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam granted an interview to the Paris-based magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL in which he stressed that there is no possibility of achieving a Middle East peace settlement at present. He denied that Israel or the United States genuinely wants a settlement and said the balance of power among the conflicting parties currently favors Israel. He added that the current disarray in the Arab world also makes it impractical to talk about a settlement. While Monte Carlo radio said Khaddam told AL-MUSTAQBAL that Syria does not support the Saudi peace plan, the Damascus radio did not mention this statement in its report on the interview.

Salah Khalaf Remarks -- The Voice of Palestine reported a 20 November statement by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf that "there could be no question of the PLO recognizing Israel." The radio said he added that the Saudi peace plan paves the way for recongition of Israel and contains nothing new. However, the radio went on to report that in an interview with the Washington POST, Khalaf stated that if Washington accepted the Saudi plan in its entirety, the Palestinians would consider that a sign of "serious efforts" by the United States.

Iranian Demonstrations -- PARS reported that the 20 November demonstration in Tehran against the Saudi Middle East plan culminated with the reading at Tehran University of a seven-point resolution condemning the "U.S.-inspired" plan. According to Monte Carlo radio, the demonstrators shouted slogans demanding the execution of PLO leader 'Arafat because of his support for the Saudi plan. Tehran radio broadcast a recorded Friday prayer sermon by acting Friday Imam 'Ali Kabar Hashemi-Rafsanjani in which he asserted that if the Arab summit conference in Fes endorses the Saudi plan, the conference will go down in history as the "center of treachery" against the interests of Islam.

Reaction to Reagan Statement

According to Kuwait radio, President Ronald Reagan's statement to U.S. Jewish leaders expressing support for a unified Jerusalem under Israeli control "completely conflicts" with his previous statements that U.S. policy calls for Arab-Israeli negotiations on this issue. The UAE news agency WAM reported that the newspapers AL-ITTIHAD and AL-BAYAN stressed that Reagan's words ruin any chances for the Saudi peace plan. According to Amman radio, AD-DUSTUR said Reagan's statement could signify a U.S. attempt to obstruct the adoption by the Arab summit conference of resolutions and recommendations against Israel. AD-DUSTUR published another comment rejecting Reagan's statement and terming it a "serious" change in U.S. policy. According to a commentary broadcast by Damascus radio, the U.S. President's statement confirms that the United States remains totally prejudiced in Israel's favor.

Egypt-Israel

MENA reported that Egypt has been informed by the governments of the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the Netherlands that those countries will participate in the Sinai multinational force. Jerusalem radio later reported that Israel was also informed of this decision and noted that the Israeli Government would withhold its reaction until the four European countries issue their public announcement on the issue on 23 November.

Egypt

As-Sadat Assassination Trial -- MENA reported that on 21 November the Supreme Military Court held the first session of the trial of those accused of assassinating President Anwar as-Sadat. MENA said that after the court president read the names of the defendants and witnesses as well as the indictment, the court granted a request by the defense lawyers that the trial be postponed until 30 November so that they can study the documents. According to AFP, most of the defendants arrived in court laughing, joking and shouting. It said they rejected the offer of lawyers and accused the political police of having tortured them. They also compalined about poor prison conditions, especially about their being held in solitary confinement.

Muhyi ad-Din Speech -- In a speech broadcast live by Cairo radio, first deputy prime minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din delivered a government statement reaffirming Egypt's confidence that the remaining part of the Sinai will be returned to Egypt in April 1982 and that the Egyptian-Israeli autonomy negotiations will eventually achieve "full autonomy" for the Palestinian people on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Elsewhere in the statement Muhyi ad-Din asserted that the domestic situation is stable and that the "strongholds of terror" have collapsed. The statement stressed that the government is determined to revitalize the "open-door" economic policy by providing basic goods and services for the population instead of luxury goods for the few, by investing more in the productive sector as opposed to the services sector and by encouraging private investment and initiative.

Israel

Strategic Cooperation Talks -- Citing authoritative sources abroad, HA'ARETZ reported that the United States has rejected an Israeli request to include commitments regarding joint action on key Middle East issues in the joint strategic memorandum the two countries are to sign. The version proposed by the United States, it added, is of a more general nature.

West Bank Developments -- Jerusalem radio reported disturbances in the West Bank village of Bani Na'im on 22 November in which young people set up roadblocks and threw stones at an IDF vehicle. The radio later reported the death of Yusuf al-Khatib, the head of the Ramallah Village Association, who had been shot earlier in the week. A 21 November Jerusalem radio report said three West Bank public figures arrested last week -- the editor in chief of ASH-SHA'B, an Al-Birah local council member and the head of the doctors trade union -- have begun a hunger strike, claiming they are political prisoners and demanding to be released.

Lebanon

Jerusalem radio reported on 21 November that Christian militia leader Maj Sa'd Haddad had informed the UNIFIL forces that all roads in the Christian enclave had been opened to traffic. Voice of Hope radio announced the next day that the roads would be subject to the system that applied before the "siege." The UNIFIL spokesman had announced on 20 November that although all roads to and from the UNIFIL headquarters had been opened, 16 UNIFIL outposts were still isolated. On 21 November the Voice of Palestine claimed that Haddad's militia had surrounded a UNIFIL force at Khiyam and AFP said UNIFIL forces had surrounded a Haddad unit occupying Haddathah hill in the central sector.

Iran

According to PARS, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi held a press conference at which he denied a report by TIME magazine that 36 Soviet advisers have arrived in Iran to organize the security apparatus. He also denied that Palestinian personnel have been assigned to protect government officials.

Pakistan

Karachi radio announced that Pakistan submitted two draft resolutions to the UN General Assembly proposing a nuclear-free zone in South Asia and a security guarantee for non-nuclear states.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 225 *23 November 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat's Speech 20 Nov [VOP] A 1
Arab Foreign Ministers Conference Opens in Fes A 2
Libya Sends Representative [Rabat] A 2
Lebanon's Butrus Address [Rabat] A 2
Chedli Klibi Speech [Rabat] A 3
Discussion of Lebanon [Rabat] A 6
Saudi Plan Rejected [AFP] A 7
Syrian Working Paper [SANA] A 8
PLO Official Desires Saudi-USSR Relations [VOP] A 9
Hawatimah Says PLO Majority Rejects Saudi Plan [KUNA] A 10

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

King Khalid Meet With 'Arafat About Fes Summit C 1
'Arafat Departure; PLO Comment C 1

PDRY

Arab Front Adopts Unified Stand on Fahd Plan [VOP] C 1

EGYPT

Mubarak Stresses Palestine Issue to Evans, Novak D 1
UN Force To Stay in Sinai After Withdrawal D 2
UK, Italy, France, Netherlands to Join MFO D 2
MAY Says Jerusalem Main Obstacle at Talks D 2
AL-AHRAM Encourages Arab Recognition of Israel D 3
'Ali Comments on Reagan's Disarmament Plan D 3
Commanders View, Comment on Bright Star Exercises D 4

JORDAN

King Husayn To Head Delegation to Fes Summit F 1
Foreign Minister Departs F 1
Joint Steadfastness Committee Meets 21 Nov F 1
Information Minister on U.S.-Arab Relations F 1
AD-DUSTUR Cites U.S. Official on Document [23 Nov] F 2

LEBANON

Haddad Reportedly Opens All Roads to UN G 1
Palestinians Demand Withdrawal of Haddad Forces [MENA] G 1
UNIFIL Surrounds Haddad Forces' Armored Unit [AFP] G 1
Defense Minister Hosts U.S. Ambassador Dillion G 1
Sarkis Delivers Independence Day Speech G 2

SYRIA

AL-MUSTAQBAL Interviews Foreign Minister Khaddam On Fahd Plan [Monte Carlo] H 1
Al-Asad To Attend Fes Summit, Discuss Saudi Plan H 2

ISRAEL

MA'ARIV: Saudis Financing Soviet-Syrian Deal [20 Nov] I 1
Delegation Returns From U.S.; Arens Comments I 1
UNIFIL Spokesman Holds News Conference I 2
Haddad Says Roads Open I 2
Begin, Habib Had Verbal Pact Over Cease-Fire I 3
Officials Not Optimistic Over Habib Mission I 3
Eytan Interview on Lebanon, Saudi Overflights I 4
Ramallah's Al-Khatib Dies in Jerusalem I 5
Disturbances Cited in Village Near Hebron I 5
HATZOFE: U.S. Positions on Autonomy Talks [20 Nov] I 6
Four Countries Agree on Sinai Participation I 6
Withholding Reaction I 6
Communique Issued on 22 Nov Cabinet Meeting I 7
HA'ARETZ: U.S. Restricting Strategic Memo Scope [22 Nov] I 8
Radio Reports Memo Ready I 9
Rabin: Begin 'Close Door' on Unity Government I 9
Begin's Office Reacts I 9
Burg, Austria's Kriesky Confer in Vienna I 9
HA'ARETZ: Public Polled on Soviet, Arab Threats [22 Nov] I 10
Briefs: Fuel Price Increase; Foreign Currency Reserves; Unemployment Statistics I 10

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Libya Denies Haig Statement on Actions in Chad Q 1
Chad Minister's Cable Q 1
Reportage on Yugoslav President's Visit Q 2
Itinerary Noted Q 2
Dinner Speeches Q 2
Additional Reports [cross-reference] Q 4
Reports on Speeches at Arab People's Congress Q 4
Secretary on Fahd Plan Q 5
Arab People's Congress Draft Political Report Q 6

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Vice President Appeals to Egypt, Sudan for Help [AFP] S 1
Defense Minister Denies FAN Controls Abeche [AFP] S 1
FAN Communique: No Obstacle to OAU Peace Force [AFP] S 2
FAN Protests France's Supplying Arms to Goukouni [AFP] S 2

WEST AFRICA

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny 16 Nov National Council Address [FRATERNITE MATIN 17 Nov] T 1

LIBERIA

Doe Dismisses Foreign Minister Matthews T 5

NIGERIA

Security Foils South Africa Attempt To Buy Oil T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Maputo Radio Reports MPLA-Labor Party Meeting U 1

NAMIBIA

Turnhalle Alliance Disagrees With Western Plan [AFP] U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Force Denies Occupation of Angola U 2
Defense Minister Defends Angolan Incursion U 2

PLO LEADER YASIR 'ARAFAT'S SPEECH 20 NOV

NC202156 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Speech by Abu 'Ammar, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, at 20 November ceremony held by the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in memory of the late Majid Abu Sharar -- recorded; place not specified]

[Excerpts] Brothers: We know that the dowry of Palestine is expensive. We know that they have sold it out very cheaply. If we want to retrieve it, we must offer a martyr or a wounded every inch on the way to Jerusalem and to Palestine. We are aware of this equation. We are aware of this now that this terrorist Begin stands arrogantly driving his forces toward southern Lebanon in northern Palestine to intimidate the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces. This is an inseparable part of the big Bright Star exercises. These exercises will not frighten or threaten us. They must know this. [applause] I say that it is an inseparable part of the Bright Star exercises and it is an inseparable part of the terrorism against the friendly great Cuban people; it is an inseparable part of this imperialist assault by the Pretoria Government against the revolutionaries of Namibia and the friendly people in Angola; it is an inseparable part of the plot hatched by the U.S. White House and the U.S. administration to drive the world toward a policy of a war, a policy of the neutron [bomb], and a policy of menacing mankind.

We know all this, and we also know that the current military concentrations along southern Lebanon are the practical, not the theoretical program, of what is presently taking place in Egypt -- the land of 'Abd an-Nasir.

I am with you, Brother Abu Khalid. The plot will not succeed. Just as the Camp David plot will not go through, no plot will succeed in this region. This is because we believe in one thing: that the one determining factor of the policy of this region is this rifle, carried by the men of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces. [applause]

We believe that the political map of this region will be drawn up only by the rifles of the heroes, oh Majid. We pledge to you, Majid, that the map and the policy of the region will be drawn up only by our rifles, the rifles of revolutionaries and of free men. The map of my country inside our occupied territory will be drawn up only by the heroes of my country and my homeland, who turned the stones of my country to timebombs against the Zionist enemy.

An uprising has been taking place every day in the occupied homeland. Today is the 28th day of this uprising. Once upon a time, Sharon used to think that by simply changing the military commander of the occupation to a civilian commander, the conspiracy could be implemented. This stance had already been agreed upon by As-Sadat, Begin and Carter, and later by Reagan.

What happened during the parade in which one of the most important symbols of Camp David was felled was not something ordinary. No! the main pillar of the American tent in the region has crumbled. Who did this? It was the Egyptian people who did it -- the great Egyptian people, 'Abd an-Nasir's people, not the people whom As-Sadat tried to divert from their Arab goals. They might try to patch it up with the Bright Star [maneuvers] in Egypt and a bit of military aid and some dollars extra for Ra's Banas. For instance, 4,500 instead of 450. This is possible. But this will never change the facts, my brothers.

The earthquake and the volcano have started in Egypt. What happened to As-Sadat will not be confined only to As-Sadat. It is a lesson to all the agents in the Arab world who might be tempted to sell Jerusalem for a few grains of Sinai sand or for a few grains from other sand either. These facts are understood by all the Arab world. I say this lesson should be understood by all the Arab world. This Arab nation will teach anyone who betrays it the same lesson and the same fate that befell As-Sadat [applause].

We know there is an American plan being implemented by Israel and it is intended to lead to a setback in the Palestinian revolution. However, I wish to tell them that it is true that we are not living in our homeland, but we are in the midst of this heroic Lebanese people and in the bosom of the heroic Lebanese National Movement, which is sharing the good and bad times with us. I am saying this so that the Arabs who will be meeting soon in Fes will hear this. Do not make this into an axe over my head ['Arafat is punning on the word 'fes,' which can also mean axe in Arabic], but let us wield this axe over the head of all those who deviate in the Arab world. [applause]

Our supreme military council of the joint forces is the one that makes the decisions. These people do not deal in politics and they do not practice maneuverings or conspiracies. They know only one thing. So, let us laugh, Abu Mahir, because we have laughed too much and we will continue to laugh, even though my heart is filled with pain as I think of my brother and beloved Majid. However, this gives me momentum. It gives me momentum because the march will continue. The revolution must go on. It gives me momentum, force and faith that this revolution is a revolution until victory. A revolution until victory. A revolution until victory. [The audience take up 'Arafat's chant]

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN FES

Libya Sends Representative

LD212342 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Summary] Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Fes this afternoon for the Arab foreign ministers summit. Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the PLO Information Department; and 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Jamahiriyah also arrived.

Lebanon's Butrus Address

LD221436 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1221 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Speech by Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus at the opening session of the Arab foreign ministers' conference in Fes -- live]

[Excerpts] Your highnesses, your excellencies, foreign ministers, secretary general [of the Arab League] sirs:

I take pleasure, while opening this preparatory meeting for the 12th Arab summit conference in my capacity as chairman of the present session of the Council of the League of Arab States, of conveying to sister Morocco, the king, government and people, the greetings of the president of Lebanon, its government and people.

It is satisfying to know that in the next few days the 12th summit conference will be held and that all the Arab leaders will meet for consultations and deliberations about this delicate stage through which the Arab world is passing today, and will adopt the stands and decisions to realize the solutions imposed by the supreme Arab interest.

The importance of this conference is obvious to all at a time when international events are rushing by and during which the moves by leaders of the nations' peoples are being revealed in the search for solutions to the problems of this troubled world, which fears a return to the Cold War between East and West and which fears for its fate as a result of the (?financial inflation) which is sweeping the world and the shakiness of the world economy and the widening gap between the countries of the North and those of the South.

Our Arab region, which is a sensitive part of this world, is now passing through a fateful stage; this requires proper foresight and correct vision. Support for our deserving causes, realization of our pan-Arab aspirations, and the challenge represented by the plans of the Zionist enemy, which lies in waiting for us all, are linked to the understanding, rapprochement, rallying of efforts and solidarity stemming from our true Arab roots and from our faith in our common destiny which we can achieve within our one family.

It is time for us to forget our temporary differences and to rise above temporary gains and selfish interests.

Genuine solidarity in our view is the sole path, under the present international conditions, through which we can achieve the aspired solution for the Middle East crisis, put an end to Lebanon's prolonged tragedy and the tragedy of its south in particular, and solve the Palestinian quesiton in a manner which will ensure the national rights of its sons and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories.

Our agenda is full of important issues directly linked with our region and the international situation in general. They are complex issues of grave dimensions for the future of security and peace and stability in our Arab world and in the whole world.

At the head of the important subjects to be dealt with is the Palestine question and related plans, practices by Israel that contravene the code of international law and disregard the will of the international community, such as the excavation of a canal between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, as well as the dangers to Al-Aqsa Mosque, and other issues connected with political and economic Arab-international relations.

We feel satisfaction that Lebanon is the first item on the agenda and that the first day of the summit conference will be spent debating it.

Peace in the Middle East, a just and comprehensive peace to which all aspire, begins with a just and comprehensive peace in Lebanon. Hence, brothers, I appeal to you to help us achieve this peace, starting with the south, by approving effective and practical solutions divorced from [personal] designs and backgrounds.

I have the pleasure of handing over the chairmanship of this session to M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs of the sister Kingdom of Morocco, the host country, who will chair this meeting.

Chedli Klibi Speech

LD221832 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1221 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Speech by Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, at 22 November opening session of the Arab foreign ministers conference in Fes, Morocco -- live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Mr Chairman, your highnesses, gentlemen.

The 12th summit meeting, for which you are preparing in this conference, is the subject of an Arab and international interest rarely seen in other summits, given the circumstances in which it is due to be held and the issues submitted to it -- extremely important issues, and perhaps even fateful ones, to the Arab nation and the entire region.

As a matter of fact, we are passing through one of the most tense international situations, obscure in many respects, and especially with regard to everything concerning the Middle East question. Within the Arab scene we see very many tensions [words indistinct] due to marginal disputes that often have no link with the main issue, which should have been the subject exclusive of all Arab efforts.

I believe the success of the summit meeting depends to a great extent on the success of this preparatory meeting, on whether we will succeed in avoiding whatever is likely to lead us away from basic objectives, and in making the factors of rapprochement and convergence prevail with regard to the main issues submitted to the attention of the heads of our states.

Mr chairman, the most important matter the summit meeting will discuss is the definition of the [word indistinct] and the duties imposed on us in order to face Zionist aggression, which has recently taken an increasingly grave turn. This requires from us [word indistinct] means and sophisticated methods whether inside Palestine, or along the other Arab fronts, or in the international arena.

What is required from us is to find our way to an Arab formula that would enable us to stand against Zionist aggression, and to change the balance of force in favor of Arab rights, in the context of a comprehensive Arab visualization of the struggle between us and Israel. In such a visualization, military and political balance would be inseparable twins -- absolutely inseparable. For this reason, it is imperative for us to make maximum benefit of our international relations, whatever their trends, and to benefit from our own potentials in order to secure a deterrent military force and effective political power. By securing both military and political power, we can achieve the just legitimate objectives to which the Arab nation aspires.

The declaration by American officials about their intention to set up a strategic alliance with Israel constitutes a grave development in the way America supports Israel. An answer to this new policy must be the subject of the attention of our states. It must also be an additional reason for us to strengthen inter-Arab solidarity.

In addition to the challenge to the Arab nation contained in the alliance -- by America's support for Israel, which is occupying Arab territories -- it brings international struggle into the Middle East by defining Israel's role as the sole ally of America in the region. Thus, the alliance becomes an obstacle in the way of a just and comprehensive peace. It also prevents the establishment of bridges of understanding and cooperation between the Arab states and one of the two superpowers [words indistinct], at a time when signs of positive change appear in American public opinion toward Arab issues. We can see in the AWACS deal that it heralds the possibility of a retreat by the supporters of Israel in the United States.

We believe it is high time for the EEC member-states to abandon part of the [word indistinct] hesitation, and to come out in support -- emphatically and without any camouflage -- of the principle of the right of Palestinian self-determination including their right to set up their own independent state in their homeland, under the leadership of the PLO; and of the [word indistinct] complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. We believe that an energic European attitude cannot but have a positive effect on the general international position, and particularly on the American position.

For these considerations, and in order to safeguard the friendship between the Arab and European communities, and the growth of cooperation between them in all the political, economic and cultural fields, we are anxious to see that the EEC countries should not lose the ability to contribute positively to the establishment of peace by participating in the multinational forces due to stationed in the region.

Mr chairman, I would like to draw your attention here to the fact that the Arab [Monetary] Fund for technical aid, which offers excellent services to African as well as Arab states, is facing requests beyond the limits of its possibilities. For this reason, its board of administration has decided to postpone the examination of new requests, and to content itself with further carrying out previous projects until the necessary means become available to the fund.

There have been many efforts to produce Arab relations with the socialist community states in order to increase support for the Palestine cause, not only in official circles but also in popular quarters.

Mr chairman, I must touch upon the problem of Lebanon, which considerably worries all the Arabs and makes their hearts bleed. The Arab Follow-up Committee will continue its efforts to help Lebanon realize its basic objective: to safeguard the unity of Lebanon, its people, territory and establishments, by holding a national dialogue in order to establish the desired political concord.

Mr chairman, the danger of Israeli aggression, represented today by the massing of troops along the Lebanese border, and perhaps tomorrow by troop concentrations among other Arab borders; and what is going on in the occupied territories and in Jerusalem -- the daily aggressions against individuals, and groups, the encroachments upon the Arab civilization monuments there -- all this requires us to secure the consensus of our states and to unify their efforts.

The summit conference has already decided on the need to achieve a strategic military balance with the Zionist enemy, the setting up of a joint military command, and on work to prepare a feasibility study of an Arab establishment for military industrialization. The joint defense council was due to meet and discuss these two issues, but circumstances prevented such a meeting. For this reason, we decided that the recommendations of the Arab military consultative body should be submitted to you, for you to take the appropriate decisions on them.

Mr chairman, your highnesses. The 11th conference was the first summit to which economic matters were submitted. Out of eagerness to consolidate Arab solidarity, I had the honor to visit with their excellencies the presidents who did not attend the conference in order to beg them to agree to the documents in which their respective states had taken part in preparing. I am happy in this respect to inform you that the Syrian Arab Republic, the Lebanese Republic, and the PDRY have conveyed to the Secretariat General of the Arab League their endorsements of the agreements of the Amman conference. I wish to inform you that six Arab states have deposited the instruments of endorsement of the Arab unified investment agreement, and the agreement is now effective.

Brothers, we all suffer from the war now taking place between Iraq and Iran. We all suffer from the fact that it is being fought between a state which is a member of our Arab community, and a state whose people are linked to us by the ties of religion and neighborhood. We find it painful that efforts which have been made for more than a year have failed to find a solution which will guarantee [words indistinct] two fraternal peoples. Our Arab conscience and our Islamic spirit, alive within every one of us, oblige us not to sit back with arms folded. We must exert efforts to find an adequate formula for a just solution which upholds the Arab right and establishes between the Arab peoples and the Iranian people relations based on neighborliness, solidarity and fraternity.

As for Egypt, changes have occurred there -- internal changes -- and there is no way of foreseeing their consequences. They are, however, the responsibility of the Egyptians. But we must express our hope that Egypt recovers its place and outstanding role in the Arab community by removing the causes which removed it from the Arab ranks.

In the (?agenda) item concerning the Palestinian question, a question that has priority in the forefront of the Arab question, is the eight-point plan proposed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as a contribution to the efforts of the Arab nation to realize a just peace in its region -- a peace on the basis of which the Palestinian people would recover their national legitimate rights and set up their own independent state on their homeland, Palestine, under the leadership of the PLO. We hope that this plan, which was put forward as an individual effort on the part of an Arab League member-state, will be the subject of a debate between the brothers in an atmosphere characterized by a spirit of fraternity and solidarity, in a quest for a consensus of the (?Arab) nation in confronting its common issues.

It is quite natural that preliminary reactions should reflect some divergence in viewpoints on this question. Such a divergence might be a positive element if we can benefit from it in constructive discussions, in order to achieve what is best for the Arab nation, its future and that of its generations, within a joint, purposeful, responsible Arab approach.

The Zionist entity cannot understand the language of peace except when it sees the will of the Arab nation, its determination and preparedness to take all measures and to follow all ways decided by international laws and legitimacy in order to eliminate the occupation with all its effects and results, and to recover all Arab rights -- foremost of which the right of the Palestinians to their own homeland in their land, Palestine, and in order to recover Arab Jerusalem. Arabs can in no way accept that it remains under the Israeli hegemony in any form.

Discussion of Lebanon

LD222205 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT Nov 81

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers conference continues its work in Fes. It has discussed the first and second clauses on the Lebanese crisis and the Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon. Our radio team reports:

The second closed session of the Arab foreign ministers conference was resumed this evening. So far, it has discussed the first clause pertaining to the Lebanese crisis and the second clause relating to the Israeli aggressions on Lebanon and the Palestinians.

The first point was discussed in the light of a Lebanese working paper. The Lebanese, Iraqi, Syrian and Jordanian foreign ministers and the head of the PLO's Political Bureau spoke.

The speech by Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus -- which was released to the press -- was tantomount to a [word indistinct] cry to arouse the Arab [word indistinct] to what he described as a question of right and life of a people and a homeland, a question which must be tackled away from propaganda (?battles) and from arguments and wrangling, since it is one of the principle [word indistinct] for resolving the Lebanese crisis. He recalled the frequent Israeli attacks on the south of his country and the Lebanese crisis. He drew attention to a number of points including: the state of war that exists between Israel and the Arab states; the expansionist trend that distinguishes Israel's policy; Israwl's occupation of a part of the Lebanese territory. The activity of the Palestinian resistance; the discrepancies among the Arab countries and their impact on Lebanese territory; the activity of the Palestinian resistance. He called for drawing up a unified Arab strategy that includes all the Arab fronts, and at the same time for continuing to be bound by Security Council Resolution 490.

He presented a working paper with four points. First, drawing up a comprehensive Arab strategy for stopping and confronting Israeli aggression; exercising political, economic and diplomatic pressures on all the countries that support Israel; exercising pressure to make the Security Council implement its resolution; exerting efforts with the UN Secretary General to set up an international working commission for liaison, coordination and harmony within the framework of programming this [word indistinct] the participation of every state in shouldering the burdens of this strategy. The second point calls for setting up a [word indistinct] committee comprising the representatives of the countries participating in the conference, which would immediately contact the secretary general of the Arab League with regard to drawing up a draft plan of this strategy in the course of the next 3 months. The third point seeks to support the Lebanese Government's efforts to deploy the Lenanese Army in the south. The fourth point stresses the need to continue to observe the purport of the Security Council resolution, and in particular in the area where the UN PeaceKeeping Force operates.

After the Lebanese foreign minister's speech, the speakers were the head of the Palestinian delegation Faruq Qaddumi, and the foreign ministers of Syria, Iraq and Jordan. The Palestinian delegation explained the PLO's vision of the problem in the light of the (?tragedy) of the Palestinians and their legitimate struggle for the restoration of their usurped rights.

The Syrian foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, proposed setting up two committees to tackle the Lebanese tragedy: a military strategic committee and an economic committee for rebuilding southern Lebanon.

The main point raised by Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hamadi was the Arab Deterrent Force. He observed that this force, in which a group of Arab countries ought to have participated, now comprises the force of only one Arab country. He called for a reconsideration of the (?composition) of this force. This was supported by Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

The discussion of the problem of southern Lebanon ended by setting up a committee which will have the task of redrafting the Lebanese proposals in light of the speeches already made. The ministers began to discuss the Israeli aggressions against the Palestinian people and southern Lebanon.

Saudi Plan Rejected

NC222313 Paris AFP in English 2258 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Fes, Morocco, 22 Nov (AFP) -- The Saudi Arabian plan for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict was rejected here today by Syria, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the first day of the Arab summit-preparatory meeting, a PLO spokesman said.

Spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar said they rejected the plan because the situation was unfavorable, "especially after Israeli acts of defiance and American support for Israeli policy against Palestinian and Arab rights."

Mr Abu Mayzar said Crown Prince Fahd, the Saudi foreign minister, told the other ministers they were free to adopt of reject the plan he was submitting.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam urged Arab countries to work out a common military strategy against Israel in southern Lebanon and to draft a reconstruction plan for Lebanon, informed sources [words indistinct].

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus asked other Arab countries to compensate Lebanon for the costs resulting from "the Israeli-Palestinian war of attrition" on [words indistinct]. The foreign ministers went into a closed session to examine the top two points on their agenda: the situation in southern Lebanon and how to support Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories.

The session closed shortly before 8 pm and will resume tomorrow morning to take up remaining points on the agenda. These include:

-- The proposed Western [words indistinct] U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation.

-- Ways of equaling Israel's strategic power.

-- Disputes between Arabs, in [words indistinct] against Libya and Syria, and their accusation of Sudanese [words indistinct]

-- Arab-African cooperation including the Arabic language campaign in Somalia and support for African liberation movements.

-- Arab opposition to the Israeli projects for digging a canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea and for cooperating with Egypt on using the water of the Nile River.

The summit conference will start here on Wednesday.

Syrian Working Paper

JN231108 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Fes, 23 Nov (SANA) -- The Arab foreign ministers ended their second session in Fes at 2230, Damascus time, last night.

The Syrian delegation under 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, submitted a working paper to the session dealing with all the basic topics which will be discussed at the 12th Arab summit conference on 25 November, foremost of which is the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The second session began at 1830, Damascus time, under Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta, with the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi present. It is worth mentioning that the agenda, which was submitted to the conference during the morning session, was totally amended upon the Syrian delegation's request.

Following is the text of the Syrian working paper:

The 12th Arab summit conference has studied the Arab and international situation, particularly the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the means to confront the situation and developments and has adopted the following resolutions:

One: The Basic Principles:

1. To emphasize the commitment to the Arab summit's resolutions, particularly the following:

   A. The full liberation of all the Arab territories occupied during the June 1967 aggression and the nonrelinquishment of any part of those territories or harming national sovereignty over these territories.
   B. The liberation of Arab Jerusalem and the inadmissibility of any status that would harm Arab sovereignty over the holy city.
   C. The commitment toward regaining the inalienable and national rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights to return, to self-determination, and to set up the Palestinian independent state on their national soil under the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
   D. The Palestine issue is the issue of all the Arabs and it is inadmissible for any Arab side to give up this commitment.

2. Based on the aforementioned principles, it is inadmissible for any Arab party to achieve separately any solution to the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Zionist conflict in general.

3. No solution will be acceptable unless it is coupled with a resolution by an Arab summit conference to be held for this purpose.

Two: In the Field of Political Action:

The establishment of a just peace in the region requires the achievement of the following:

1. Ending the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and canceling their effects.

2. Achieving strategic balance with the enemy.

3. Adopting the following principles as indispensable conditions.

A. Complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.
B. Safeguarding the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to autonomy and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil in accordance with UN resolutions on the Palestinian cause.
C. Arab governments must work to consolidate their international efforts within the framework of the United Nations and international conferences and organizations with the purpose of securing the widest support for Arab rights and for obtaining world support for the just struggle that the Arab nation is waging.

Three: The Stand On the Egyptian Regime:

Continued application of boycott regulations against the Egyptian regime in accordance with the resolutions that had been adopted in this respect and particularly those adopted by the two conferences [as received] in Baghdad and the 42d conference of the regional boycott offices until Egypt is freed from the Camp David accords and the treaty with the Israeli enemy.

Four: The Stand On U.S. Policy:

After reviewing the U.S. policy in the region that is hostile to the Arab nation, particularly in wake of the recent strategic agreements with the Zionist enemy, the summit decides the following:

A. The summit condemns the U.S. policy because of its unlimited support for the Israeli enemy.
B. The summit considers that the objective of these agreements is to entrench occupation, liquidate the Palestinian cause, support the aggressive Israeli entity and obstruct the possibility of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, thus threatening the Arab countries' peace and security and also world peace and security.
C. The summit warns the United States against continuing a policy that is hostile to the Arab nation, invites it to reassess this policy and suspend these Israeli-U.S. agreements because they place the United States in a state of direct confrontation and hostility with the Arab nation and calls on Arab countries to adopt appropriate measures for safeguarding pan-Arab interests.

Five: The Stand On the Participation of Some Countries in the Multinational Force and Observers:

The summit warns countries that decide to participate in the Sinai force in implementation of the Camp David accords that this participation is considered as directed against the Arab nation and that appropriate measures will be adopted accordingly.

PLO OFFICIAL DESIRES SAUDI-USSR RELATIONS

JN230902 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Fatah Central Committee and PLO Executive Committee member, has stated that the PLO hopes that the current dialogue between Moscow and Riyadh will succeed prior to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union.

In an interview with AL-MUSTAQBAL, Abu Mazin explained that the PLO is keen on the establishment of diplomatic relations between a fraternal country, such as Saudi Arabia and another friendly country, such as the Soviet Union.

HAWATIMAH SAYS PLO MAJORITY REJECTS SAUDI PLAN

LD231210 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Nov (KUNA) -- Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic [Popular] Front for the Liberation of Palestine, today rejected the idea that there is a similarity between the Saudi plan and Soviet plan for the settlement of the Middle East crisis, because there is a difference in the source and contents of each of them.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-AMM, Mr Hawatimah said that the dominant majority of PLO Executive Committee members rejects the Saudi plan in its present form.

Commenting on a remark by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who said that whoever accepts the plan of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev cannot conceivably reject the Saudi plan, Mr Hawatimah said: Brother Abu Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] -- has drowned himself in a series of inaccurate analogies. We do not view Brezhnev's proposals as emanating rom the Soviet Union [as heard]. Rather, we view them in the political and security context. He said that he was referring to it as a Soviet response to Camp David and the framework of a Soviet political course.

He added in his comment on 'Arafat's remark that Brezhnev's plan emanated from a friendly foreign country and not from a fraternal Arab country which has historically called for the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights. He said that Saudi Arabia is not a foreign country.

Referring to the differences in content between the Soviet and Saudi plans, Mr Hawatimah said that the former states that the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and also states the firm, historical rights of the Palestine people [word indistinct] international framework in which the United Nations plays a clear role in a settlement of the crisis.

Regarding the call in the Soviet plan for recognition of Israel, he said: This is not new to Soviet policy, which has recognized Israel since 1948, following the defeat of the Soviet proposal at the United Nations, submitted in 1947, which calls for the establishment of a united democratic Palestinian state.

After stating that the dominant majority of PLO Executive Committee members reject the Saudi plan, the seventh point of which stipulates the recognition of the right of all states in the area to live in peace, Mr Hawatimah said: It is not the right of any Palestinian leader, regardless of his position in the revolution and the PLO, to impose his personal decision on the whole revolution and organization. The legitimate institutions should be arbitrator.

It will be recalled that 'Arafat described the Saudi plan as containing positive points. However, he did not take a clear stand with regard to the seventh point.

Mr Hawatimah opposed the PLO's participation in the Fes summit conference unless a unified Palestinian stand were formed beforehand.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID MEETS WITH 'ARAFAT ABOUT FES SUMMIT

LD221038 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0953 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 22 Nov (SPA) -- His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at his office at 1230 this afternoon. His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince and deputy prime minister, His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of defense and aviation, and His Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the governor of Riyadh, were present at the meeting.

'Arafat Departure; PLO Comment

LD221940 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Excerpts] 'Arafat left Riyadh this evening. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Rafiq an-Natshah, PLO representative to the Kingdom, and a number of officials.

Rafiq an-Natshah told SPA that 'Arafat's visit to the Kingdom was part of a tour of a number of Arab countries aimed at reaching agreement on the principles which would lead to the success of the forthcoming Fes Arab summit conference, especially because the Saudi peace plan was the first important item on the agenda of the conference in addition to the Arabs' most important cause: the Palestine problem. He confirmed the need for prior coordination among all Arab leaders in order to reach a formula in the interest of the Palestinian cause and the Arab cause in general. He pointed out that during his brief visit to the Kingdom 'Arafat explained the importance of cooperation between the Kingdom and the Palestinian revolution in order to achieve Palestinian and Arab obejectives. Natshah confirmed once again the Palestinians' interest in the Saudi peace plan and said this interest was demonstrated by the deep studies and discussions of the plan among the various Palestinian groups. He added that the PLO's official opinion was expressed by Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO would demonstrate its clear and defined attitude to this subject at the Fest summit, God willing.

PDRY

ARAB FRONT ADOPTS UNIFIED STAND ON FAHD PLAN

NC211706 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The Beirut daily AS-SAFIR today quoted well-informed Arab sources as saying that the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation [Front] states adopted a unified stand on the Fahd plan in their last meeting in Aden. According to AS-SAFIR, this unified stand will be discussed in the upcoming Arab summit in Fes. The stands comprises the following main points:

1. Rejection of point seven of the Fahd plan, which calls for the coexistence of all states in the region, since that will entail recognition of Israel.
2. Amendment of other points of the plan to agree with previous Arab summit resolutions.
3. Addition of several points to the plan, including:

    A. Definition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.
    B. Establishment of Palestinian rights -- the right to return and self-determination.
    C. Nonspecification of the question of Israeli withdrawal to pre-1967 borders.
    D. Specification that the settlements will be decided on within the framework of an international conference.

MUBARAK STRESSES PALESTINE ISSUE TO EVANS, NOVAK

NC210823 Cairo MENA in English 0720 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 21 Nov (MENA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said that failure of the current Palestine autonomy negotiations would create more suspicion of America in the whole Arab world, but would bring rejoicing in the Soviet Union and in the Arab rejectionist camp which opposes the peace agreement with Israel.

In an interview with American syndicated newsmen Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, President Mubarak said that if a Palestinian settlement cannot be reached within the Camp David framework, the Arab world will see that the Soviets are correct. We must succeed.

Evans and Novak said President Mubarak received them in his office at Al'Urubah Palace, built 50 years ago by an Egyptian made rich as King Faruq's jeweller.

The two writers said that President Mubarak's chief concern today is to make absolutely certain that nothing interferes with the final withdrawal of Israel from the Sinai peninsula by April 25. That explains his monotonous refrain that Egypt remains totally committed to the Camp David peace process. He means it.

Evans and Novak said that President Mubarak's early weeks in office showed continuity with the late President as-Sadat's sensational 11-year rule of Egypt, which has become America's most powerful friend in the Arab world.

His first task -- internal security following President as-Sadat's assassination -- has gone better than some of his own associates had expected. President Mubarak is believed to have a solid grip on his police, intelligence and armed forces, all essential to domestic order.

The two newsmen said that President Mubarak's second, more troubling problem is the economy. Run-away food subsidies, combined with reduced income from oil sales, inflation and lack of money for capital investment, are a major threat.

Under these circumstances, said the two newsmen, President Mubarak is studying ways to regulate the subsidies early next year. He has assembled the country's top financial and economic brains and opened the door to a public debate on how to handle the economic problems.

Public debates have not always been welcomed in previous governments. Evans and Novak said that President Mubarak's accession looks like roses as compared to the thorns that hemmed in President as-Sadat in 1970. Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir bequeathed President as-Sadat 17,000 Soviet military advisers, a government infiltrated by pro-Soviet activists plotting a coup d'etat, and reeling socialized economy. Worst of all, the then great enemy, Israel, held the Sinai and the eastern bank of the blocked Suez Canal.

Both President Mubarak and the high command he inherited from President as-Sadat know that one key to his future -- and the larger future of the Middle East -- is the vital Egyptian-American connection that was created by As-Sadat. That will depend greatly on the perception of President Mubarak by the American public. There is much private talk here at the top about President Mubarak's crucial first trip to the United States, tentatively set for February.

The two newsmen said that for the immediate future, President Mubarak's mind is single-tracked: Permit nothing that would impede the last stage of Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. We are not going to slip into such a mistake, said President Mubarak.

military, foreign and political advisers is directly hinged to denying Israel the slightest pretext for backing out of its treaty commitment.

In conclusion, Rowland Evans and Robert Novak said that after April 25, President Mubarak will try to move Egypt closer to the alienated Arab world and strike harder for American-Egyptian success in persuading Israel to grant full autonomy to the Palestinians. Mubarak wants no rejoicing in Moscow, the two newsmen said.

UN FORCE TO STAY IN SINAI AFTER WITHDRAWAL

NC221359 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] United Nations Truce Supervision Organization [UNTSO] Chief Gen Emmanuel Erskine has approved of Egypt's desire to keep the UNTSO contingents in Sinai.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with General Erskine and stated after the meeting that Egypt has requested that the UN continue participating in the peace process in preparation for the future, if international forces should replace the Sinai multinational force.

UK, ITALY, FRANCE, NETHERLANDS TO JOIN MFO

JN221419 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) -- The government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has received messages from the governments of Britain, Italy, France and Netherlands of these states' participation in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers [MFO]. These messages were handed to Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, when he received the ambassadors of Britain, France and Italy and the charge d'affaires of Netherlands today.

MENA has learned that the four states decided to take part in the MFO and that they will tomorrow evening notify their parliaments of this decision and of the text of the statement on which the four states reached agreement. MENA has also learned that the official declaration of these four states' stand on their participation in the MFO will be issued in London, Paris, Rome and the Hague tomorrow evening.

MENA has also learned that the statement to which the 10 EEC member states agreed will include a general formula on the meaning of taking part in the MFO and will explain that these four states' participation in it comes in the interest of peace in the Middle East. It has also learned that the four diplomats have explained to Dr Butrus Ghali in detail their countries' attitude toward participation in the MFO.

Dr Ghali described the meeting as positive and calls for satisfaction and optimism toward the growing European role in the process of peace in the Middle East. Dr Ghali welcomed on behalf of Egypt the four European states' decision to take part in the MFO, expressing hope that this will be an incentive for other states to participate in this force, particularly those states which linked their participation with that of other states.

MAY SAYS JERUSALEM MAIN OBSTACLE AT TALKS

NC222319 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) -- In Monday's issue MAY reports that the future of Jerusalem and its final status were the main obstacle in the autonomy negotiations which were recently held in Cairo. The paper adds that Egypt submitted a memorandum, requesting three positions on Jerusalem be defined. These are:

1. That 115,000 Palestinians living in Jerusalem must take part in the elections for the self-rule authority, considering that Arab Jerusalem is part of the West Bank. Israel proposed that these Palestinians should vote outside Jerusalem -- that is in other constituencies in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Egypt rejected the Israeli proposal.

2. Egypt maintains that any discussion of full autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip must include the Jerusalem issue. Israel asked that the discussion of the Jerusalem issue in the autonomy talks should be postponed.

3. Egypt demanded that the final statement of the autonomy talks after the end of the meeting should state that the issue of Arab Jerusalem, the future of the holy city and its final status will remain the subject of negotiations and that it has not been decided yet. The Israeli side rejected this.

The paper adds that Egypt had asked that the self-rule authority should be like a People's Assembly in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which will have legislative powers, and that the administrative council stemming from it should be like a Council of Ministers. But Israel did not accept this, and all these issues were referred to the technical committees for discussion during the 2 December meeting in Israel.

AL-AHRAM ENCOURAGES ARAB RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL

NC212310 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM says that if the Arabs have dropped talk of war in their programs for solving the Middle East question then this means that they have accepted the method of negotiations, even if implicitly.

In a commentary to be published in Sunday's edition, the paper stressed that the recognition of Israeli existence is the key to negotiations that could lead, through the massing of powers, exercising all possible pressures and sound diplomatic movements, to the achievement of rights.

The paper asks, why don't the Arabs start with this recognition before being forced to in a coming phase as a demand stipulated by negotiations for a peaceful solution.

The paper notes that if the Arabs want to solve their question by themselves, then the question of mutual recognition must be at the top of the priorities.

'ALI COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S DISARMAMENT PLAN

NC201955 Cairo MENA in English 1910 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 20 Nov (MENA) -- Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, commenting on the Reagan disarmament plan, said today that Egypt has always advocated limitation of the use, production and proliferation of nuclear weapons.

He added that Egypt would welcome any negotiations for reducing the threat of a nuclear war, and said that mutual security between the United States and the Soviet Union constitutes the fundamental groundwork for world peace. He also called for the denuclearization of the Middle East in the production, deployment and use of atomic weapons.

COMMANDERS VIEW, COMMENT ON BRIGHT STAR EXCERCISE

NC222222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] West Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) -- Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces General Kingston, and senior Egyptian and U.S. commanders today watched the final Egyptian-U.S. training exercises at the conclusion of the joint maneuvers known as "Bright Star."

The objective of this huge 3-day training exercise was the launching of an attack by a joint parachute force in collaboration with joint mechanized armored forces against an enemy occupying vital posts, destroying the enemy and retrieving these objectives as well as repulsing enemy counteratta ks -- all this under cover of a joint air force and air defense.

The training project began with an airdrop on the battlefield in the Jabal Hamzah area, west of Cairo, to occupy an enemy post and strengthen the defenses around it to confront any counterattack by the enemy.

The airdrop was carried out by a U.S. parachute battalion reinforced by an Egyptian battalion of paratroopers who had been transported to the drop area by 24 helicopters with all their heavy equipment of jeeps and heavy guns. The helicopters included 12 Egyptian (M-8) and commando planes and 12 U.S. Cobra planes.

Egyptian MIG-17 and Mirage aircraft took part with U.S. A-10 fighters in opening fire preliminary to the airdrop. They also extended close tactical support to the force.

Following the drop mechanized infantry troops and armored vehicles launched an attack on Al-Himyar post in the Jabal Hamzah area, about 30 kilometers from the drop area. The operation was conducted to capture an enemy post and to consolidate defenses around it.

A reinforced mechanized infantry battalion, using U.S.-made M-113 armored personnel carriers, and an Egyptian mechanized infantry battalion, using Soviet-made BK armored troop carriers and supported by two U.S. and Egyptian armored units, using U.S.-made M-60 tanks and Soviet-made Egyptian T-62 tanks, took part in the attack on the Al-Himyar post.

Egyptian MIG-17 and Mirage fights and U.S. A-10 fighters pounded the area before the attack was launched. They also gave close ground support to the forces while carrying out their mission.

This project, which began today, will continue until next Tuesday. It includes an enemy counterattack on the Al-Ma'arik and Al-Himyar posts, which the forces will repulse.

Within the framework of this exercise, formations of Egyptian and U.S. aircraft will carry out firing exercises next Tuesday at the Wadi an-Natrun area in which U.S. B-52 strategic bombers will take part for the first time. They will take off from their bases in the United States and arrive at the bombing area, and after carrying out their mission, will return directly to their bases without landing. They will be refueled in the air.

U.S. F-16 fighters, which have arrived at the exercise area, and Egyptian MIG-17, MIG-21, Sukhoi, Mirage and Phantom aircraft will also take part. The AWACS planes, which have also arrived in Egypt, will guide the bombers toward their targets and feed them the necessary information.

The Bright Star maneuvers' spokesman has stated that the objective of the training exercise of the U.S. and Egyptian forces, which began today, is to train the commanders and the commands on the administration of airdrop operations in collaboration with the armored and mechanized forces under the cover of the air force and the air defence force.

The project also aims at training airdrop forces on fast loading and dropping from helicopters and training them on the method of assaulting vital targets occupied by enemy forces and reinforcing them, as well as training the airdrop forces to carry out offensive operations with the close support of armored and mechanized forces.

It also aims at training the armored and mechanized units on the best method for attack on equipped enemy defenses quickly and occupying and consolidating the position as well as training the air force to closely cooperate with the ground forces during offensive operations.

Maj Gen Muhammad 'Atiyah Sulayman, commander of the central military region and the supervisor of the training project, stated that the Egyptian forces are benefiting from the friendly American forces in the use of advanced weapons. They will also acquaint themselves with up-to-date technology, particularly in command and control. U.S. forces will also benefit from the experience of the Egyptian Armed Forces in the use of desert which is similar to the theater of operations of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, since land has become a vital and decisive factor in the conduct of modern warfare and directly effects the use of weapons, equipment and the means of communications and control.

General Kingston, commander of the Rapid Deployment Forces, stated that the U.S. forces have learned many lessons during their tactical desert operations with the Egyptian forces.

He said that the field exercises, which began today, are the outcome of our efforts for the Bright Star 82 exercises. He expressed his confidence that these exercises have really proved that the U.S. and Egyptian forces have learned to work together.

General Kingston added: I would like to take this opportunity to express our acknowledgement of the high standard of experience and the spirit of cooperation which we found in the Egyptian Armed Forces, with which we trained. The cooperation of the Egyptian forces has contributed to the high standard of the fruitful training of the U.S. forces in these exercises.

Commenting on the joint Egyptian-U.S. training exercises, Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said that what has been accomplished so far in these exercises proves that these exercises have been successful and that both sides have greatly benefited from them. This benefit is clear. We are planning for operations together with the Americans and for benefiting from the planning and training methods. It is known that acquainting oneself with the ideas of other states in tactical training greatly benefits any armed forces. Furthermore, when the Egyptian soldier sees the U.S. soldier and his way of life and his standard of training, this makes him feel that he has a high standard of training and that his armed forces are taking care of him and meeting all his needs.

KING HUSAYN TO HEAD DELEGATION TO FES SUMMIT

JN221815 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] An official source in the Royal Hashemite Court has announced that His Majesty King Husayn will head the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the 12th summit conference being held in Morocco on Wednesday, 25 November.

The Jordanian delegation will include: Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied land affairs; Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Hanna 'Awdah, chairman of the National Planning Council; Staff Lt Gen Muhammad Idris, his majesty's military advisor; Staff Maj Gen Fathi Abu Talis, chief of staff; a number of advisors; and the Jordanian ambassador in Morocco.

Foreign Minister Departs

JN211218 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim left for Morocco this morning to head Jordan's delegation to the Arab foreign ministers' meeting to begin in Fes tomorrow, Sunday.

The Jordanian delegation also comprises Muhyi ad-Din al-Husayni, ambassador to Morocco; Habih an-Nimr, Jordanian ambassador to Tunisia and Jordanian permanent representative to the Arab League; Shawkat Mahmud, under secretary of the Occupied Land Affairs Ministry; Hanna 'Awdah, president of the National Planning Council; and Foreign Ministry officials.

JOINT STEADFASTNESS COMMITTEE MEETS 21 NOV

JN211733 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting was held today at the technical office of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for the support of the steadfastness of people in the occupied Arab territories. The meeting was attended by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of the occupied land affairs and head of the Jordanian side of the committee, and Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO executive committee member, head of the Occupied Homeland Department and head of the Palestinian side of the committee.

During the meeting, the situation in the occupied territories and the popular uprising against the practices of the occupation authorities was reviewed. A discussion also took place on the committee's report on work in the past year. This report will be submitted to the forthcoming Arab summit conference. Decisions were also taken on supporting a number of projects and on organizing the process of expanding aid from the national fund for the employees and workers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON U.S.-ARAB RELATIONS

JN201929 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said at a joint political forum organized by the Jordanian international affairs association and the Center for Contemporary Arab Studies at Georgetown University that Arab-U.S. relations are now at a critical and crucial crossroads.

Speaking of the U.S. image in the Arab mass media and among public circles, Abu 'Awdah said this image has two contradictory faces -- one negative and one positive -- but the former predominates.

The information minister said that the main cause of the negative image is the lack of credibility in U.S. Middle East policy. Referring to the factors that fostered the negative U.S. image in Arab minds, the minister said: Foremost of tense factors is the biased U.S. policy toward Israel at the expense of the Palestine question. Proof of this is that while the United States recognizes and supports Israel's right to exist, it refuses to extend similar recognition to the Palestinians' right to their occupied homeland.

The United States, Abu 'Awdah said, is jeopardizing its own interests to appease a small aggressive state. Furthermore, he added, the United States is not upholding its own ideals in carrying out its Middle East policy as demonstrated by its disavowal of the rights of the Palestinians and its inability to do anything with regard to matters concerning Israel. Best proof of this, the minister said, is what happens in the UN Security Council whenever Middle East affairs are discussed.

The minister referred to another factor behind the negative U.S. image in the Arab world. He said that the United States is regarded as an imperialist power only concerned about its oil interests and about any upset in the balance of power in the region in favour of the Soviet Union.

The minister said that three quarters are reinforcing the negative U.S. image -- the mass media in the region, Israel and the USSR. Abu 'Awdah emphasized Israel's role in undermining U.S. prestige in the region. He said Israel is widening the gap between the Arabs and the United States by trying to portray the latter as Israel's eternal ally. The minister said that Israel's sharpest weapon in this propaganda is its Arabic service which transmits 18 hours of newscasts and programs daily. One aspect of the psychological warfare waged by this Israeli propaganda medium, he said, is the attempt to convince the Arabs that their efforts in behalf of unity and solidarity are fruitless and that Israel will remain forever superior. Israel also tried to fan Arab anti-U.S. sentiments and to discredit moderate Arab states, he added.

The information minister cited translations of excerpts from material which the Israeli radio broadcasts to drive a permanent wedge between the Arabs and the United States.

The joint political forum in which several U.S. and Arab thinkers are participating, continued work today in Washington.

AD-DUSTUR CITES U.S. OFFICIAL ON DOCUMENT

JN230740 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 Nov 81 pp 1, 21

['Adnan al-Katib Washington dispatch]

[Text] A ranking U.S. official has discosed that President Ronald Reagan values highly the information contained in a Jordanian document which was presented by His Majesty King Husayn during his recent visit to Washington. The document includes Jordan's ideas on the conflict in the Middle East and the reasons that prompted Jordan to confront the Camp David schemes.

The U.S. official, who was addressing a seminar on the Arab-American relations, quoted the U.S. President as saying that he had benefited a great deal from the Jordanian document, esepcially the protion which pertains to the political, security and economic developments in the area. The U.S. official, who requested that his name remain undisclosed, said that the document was written very clearly, accurately and frankly, particularly when it criticized the negative U.S. stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The U.S. official said that Reagan was so much influenced that he had publicly rejected Israel's claims that Jordan is a homeland for the Palestinians. President Reagan told His Majesty King Husayn in person that the United States firmly supports UN Security Council Resolution 242, which demands Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

HADDAD REPORTEDLY OPENS ALL ROADS TO UN

NC221120 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] The Voice of Hope's military correspondent reports that effective today, all roads in free Lebanon will be subject to the system used before the siege and that they will be open to the movement of the international forces. Our military correspondent attributes the lifting of the siege to humane reasons. He says he has learned that orders to this effect have been issued and communicated to the UN command yesterday. A radio correspondent in An-Naqurah says that this decision by free Lebanon was received with total joy and happiness.

PALESTINIANS DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF HADDAD FORCES

NC211927 Cairo MENA in English 1830 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 21 Nov (MENA) -- The joint command for Palestinian resistance today threatened to use force if the militia forces led by the dissident Sa'd Haddad and backed by Israel, would not pull out from the parts they had lately occupied. The command described the occupation by these forces as a grave breach of the cease-fire.

Sa'd Haddad's forces had occupied the strategic posts over looking Haddathah areas. As a result, the UNIFIL besieged them but Sa'd Haddad's forces were able to cut the UNIFIL off for three days. Contacts between the UNIFIL and the Israeli side are underway in an attempt to defuse the tense situation in the south.

UNIFIL SURROUNDS HADDAD FORCES' ARMORED UNIT

NC210854 Paris AFP in English 0846 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 21 Nov (MENA) -- Irish troops in the United Nations peacekeeping force in Lebanon during the night surrounded an armoured unit of Major Sa'd Haddad's Christian militia occupying the strategic Haddathah hill in central southern Lebanon, correspondents in the region reported.

The UN troops prevented the unit of five armoured vehicles making any contact with the Christian enclave along the border with Israel although they were ensuring the troops were supplied with food and water. The UN Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) consider the Christian takeover of the hill threatens communications with their headquarters in the central sector at Tibnin and want the force to withdraw.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOSTS U.S. AMBASSADOR DILLION

NC221205 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] National Defense Minister Joseph Skaf has urged U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon to exert more efforts toward helping Lebanon and ending its crisis by strengthening the Lebanese Army to enable it to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and unity.

Minister Skaf was speaking at a dinner banquet he hosted in honor of Ambassador Dillon at Fakhr ad-Din restaurant in Brummanah last night. The banquet was attended by a large number of ministers, deputies, ambassadors and political officials.

Skaf began his speech by saying: Your Excellency, the ambassadors: I welcome you and your gracious wife and thank you for responding to this invitation.

You, Your Excellency the Ambassador, are among friends who pin a great hope on your great country. They pin their hope on you personally as was the case with your predecessors. We are fully confident that you will spare no efforts in helping Lebanon in its ordeal, particularly in giving the necessary aid to the army so that we may be able to overcome our difficulties and end our crisis.

The minister added: I take this opportunity to confirm the clear fact that our two countries adhere to democracy and believe in the rights of man among other common factors. We recall this, Your Excellency the Ambassador, on the eve of the anniversary of our independence, which we hope to consolidate with your help and to safeguard the sovereignty of our country as soon as possible. He concluded: Your Excellency the Ambassador, all the Lebanese consider your presence among us as the presence of a great power, which is requested, without any hesitation, to provide for Lebanon the security it deserves. With this hope, I drink a toast to you, your wife and your great country and a toast to all my friends who have honored me with their presence here.

The U.S. ambassador said in reply: I do not want to discuss politics, but I want what you want for yourselves concerning sovereignty and independence. I want to assure you that the United States supports your will to impose the sovereignty of the Lebanese state on all Lebanese territory.

SARKIS DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH

NC212104 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Nov 81

[21 November speech by President Ilyas Sarkis on Lebanon's independence day anniversary -- recorded; place not specified]

[Excerpts] For about 7 years we have suffered from a bitter ordeal. We have been able, to some extent, to contain its implications but we have not yet been able to eliminate its causes or to deliver Lebanon from this ordeal. Oh Lebanese: When I assumed power the state's establishments were, as you know, paralyzed and the general situation was seriously deteriorating. Our weapons at the time was dependence on God and an unshakable faith in Lebanon. Since I assumed my responsibilities I have worked earnestly and responsibly to revive the state's establishments and restore its authority and sovereignty over every inch of the homeland.

The state has offered whatever it could of the means of steadfastness. It is determined to carry on so that Lebanon, people and state, will remain in one rank and one body in prosperity and adversity.

We have spared no efforts in the foreign, Arab and international sphere. We have spared no possibility that will contribute toward alleviating the suffering of the country and the people, but used it to serve the goal which we are seeking. In this respect we have met sincere responsiveness from fraternal and friendly states which offered assistance to us. We also had a loud voice in the United Nations and in the Security Council on every occasion and at various levels.

However, after all that, all of us -- Lebanese, brothers and friends -- have remained at a distance from a just solution that will restore to Lebanon its sound integrity and its complete sovereignty and will restore to the Lebanese security, prosperity and stability.

On this great occasion I do not want to again outline the stands and review the reproaches which are well known. It is not out of a desire to repeat them but because it is a firm fact that Lebanon alone cannot make a decision on its deliverance and that the world powers struggling for the region have not as yet agreed on giving Lebanon an opportunity for the required deliverance. However, if these powers disagreed or were not in a hurry on a matter that concerns us, we the Lebanese -- would it be permissible for us, the owners of the cause, to be partners in that? Would it be permissible for us to continue to be divided among ourselves?

Oh Lebanese, the preservation of independence is ultimately the concern of the Lebanese people alone.

Oh Lebanese, it is natural that our friendly relations are led by our fraternal ties with our brothers in the Arab states, particularly those brothers nearer to us. They are the ties of affection, neighborliness and long history.

Following our prolonged bitter ordeal, we have seen our brothers calling for an end to it. Their call has been tangibly translated within the framework of the Arab Followup Committee at the foreign ministers level, which is thankfully, seeking to contribute toward solving the difficulties we are facing. This fraternal cooperation was inevitable during these critical circumstances through which the region is passing, some aspects of which are fateful. In appreciating these circumstances and out of its responsibilities, Lebanon, despite the painful blows it sustained, continues to serve the community, offering whatever it could. In this respect Lebanon will remain faithful to its world friendships and to its mission. These friendships would help our Arab brothers in their thankful efforts to end the crisis in the region and the crisis in Lebanon.

The solution of the Lebanese crisis does not serve Lebanon alone but it serves other areas. Nobody will ultimately gain from aggravating the Lebanese crisis. This will not contribute toward solving other issues, but on the contrary, every contribution toward solving the Lebanese question will contribute toward solving the questions of the whole region, including the Palestine question in which we believe, and toward saving the whole region from its current state of fumbling. The wounded Lebanon, which is prepared to serve any just cause, is convinced that there is no scope for solving an issue or problem at the expense of its own question.

Oh Lebanese, violence will not solve problems among Lebanese even if violence were legitimate and for the sublime interest of the homeland. This is because whatever is founded on violence among the sons of one homeland will remain in need of protection by the same violence so as to survive. Voices have been raised in Lebanon and in the world for abandoning violent means and for resorting to dialogue and understanding.

The Lebanese desire for reconciliation and for coexistence in their various sects and areas affirms the fact that the Lebanese people are called upon to unite in fraternity and love. I would like to reaffirm that the accord is the best way for tackling the country's domestic ordeals. This is a fact and reality and this is the correct national action following the failure of the attempts that took place at various levels. There is nothing better, on the anniversary of independence, than to return to these facts.

AL-MUSTAQBAL INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM

JN230914 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT Nov 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has asserted that Syria in its capacity as the main confrontation state and because of its national bonds and obligation to the Palestinian cause considers the various proposed plans and moves from a comprehensive Arab viewpoint, stemming from the belief that the struggle in this area is an Arab-Israeli struggle.

In an interview published in yesterday's issue of the Paris-based Arabic magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, Khaddam said Syria is trying to ensure that the Arab decision stems from two responsibilities -- to the Arab nation's supreme interest and to the available potentials and those that may be made available on the Arab and international levels.

Khaddam asserted that there were no objective factors, or realities existing for a just settlement that would safeguard Arab rights either in Palestine or the occupied territories. He said there was only an open door leading to surrender.

Khaddam pointed out that the current Arab situation constitutes a major motive for Syria to further develop its intrinsic potentials and concentrate on its intrinsic capabilities. He said: We believe Syria must at a certain stage reach a point where it can bring about a direct balance with Israel. This is what we are trying to achieve. He asserted that the United States does not want a settlement in the area; it wants to impose capitulation.

Khaddam asserted that the Israelis, out of their concept regarding the existing struggle in the area and proceeding from Zionist ideology, consider themselves the owners of the land and that the Arabs are fighting them over this land. That is why the Israelis refuse even to talk about or propose the principle of withdrawal. They also refuse to talk about the Palestinian people's national rights.

Khaddam said: When there is a disorder in the balance of power and when these powers are asked to sit at the negotiating table, the results will naturally favor the stronger power. Hence, I say that the disorder in the strategic balance between us and Israel renders the possibility of holding talks about negotiations and settlement an unobjective and impractical possibility.

Touching on the U.S. military presence in the Middle East area, Khaddam said this presence has been totally employed in serving Israel and this has undoubtedly upset the international balance in the region. Khaddam asserted that both war and peace require Arab solidarity and unity of stands.

On so-called international pressures on Israel, Khaddam said they were a check backed by insufficient funds. Those who talk about the possible existence of such pressures are the ones who need to be freed from Israel's pressures.

On the European countries' stands on the Middle East crisis, Khaddam said there was no European decision regarding the Middle East crisis. There is an Israeli decision in Europe and there is a U.S.-Israeli decision in the United States. He who believes that the United States or at least Europe under the current circumstances can constitute a pressure card on Israel is living in illusion.

Touching on the post-October war phase, Khaddam said that the Arabs had a valuable opportunity to achieve some kind of progress in political action. They had the opportunity of reaping the fruits of the October war, but regrettably, As-Sadat's policy, his acceptance of the cease-fire and throwing himself in the lap of Kissinger and U.S. policy squandered the great results of October war. Khaddam added: When we used to talk about political action in the aftermath of the October war, it was possible for us to act in accordance with the October war background. Khaddam said: We in Syria will never relinquish pan-Arab rights or short term, geographical and historical rights over the land. The Arabs can rest assured and must not be afraid or disturbed because there will be no more Camp David's. Khaddam asserted that there is not a single Arab who would accept a new Camp David.

Arab rejection of Camp David is a continuous and comprehensive rejection and a little As-Sadat or As-Sadat successor and his regime would face a black fate because he would be following his predecessor's policy. Khaddam asserted that Egypt will return to its normal leading role when it is freed from Camp David and the treaty with the Israeli enemy.

Khaddam said that the United States does not want a settlement in the area. It wants to impose capitulation on the Arabs. Otherwise, what is the meaning of this huge military aid to Israel and the strategic agreements that were concluded during Begin's visit to Washington.

On reports that Syraia is prepared to accept U.S. aid, if this aid is offered, Khaddam said: We do not need any U.S. aid and he who believes that Syria is bartering principles over dollars is highly mistaken. Khaddam asserted that neither U.S. billions nor millions would play a role in Syria's policy and that Syria was not trying to get this aid.

On a possible Israeli attack on Syria or on southern Lebanon, Khaddam said: If Israel is preparing for aggression, it will face violent and strong resistance. Israel's aggression will not be easy.

On the situation in Lebanon, Khaddam said that the Arab Followup Committee was making small but firm and serious steps. Our objective is to achieve national accord in Lebanon. Khaddam said that if matters proceed in accordance with agreed upon plans, it would be possible to achieve national accord early next year. The Arab foreign ministers will begin their meetings in Fes today in an attempt to prepare for the Arab summit conference scheduled to be open there on 25 November.

On Fahd Plan

JN210617 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] In his interview with the Paris-based AL-MUSTAQBAL, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam discussed several issues, including Prince Fahd's initiative. Khaddam said: Since the beginning, Damascus has had a principled stand which does not support the Saudi plan. Damascus prefers the use of quiet diplomacy when dealing with its stand and that of others toward this initiative in order to avoid more rifts in the Arab stand and the deterioration of Arab relations as a result of taking a stand too hastily.

Khaddam said: Since Prince Fahd submitted his initiative, contacts between the Syrian and Saudi capitals have not ceased. These contacts aim at keeping the Arab stand united.

AL-ASAD TO ATTEND FES SUMMIT, DISCUSS SAUDI PLAN

JN222133 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, has made a statement on the Fes summit conference and the discussion of Prince Fahd's plan. He said: President Hafiz al-Asad will lead the Syrian delegation to the Fes summit and this delegation will take active part in conference's work regarding the Saudi plan. Relations between us and Saudi Arabia are good and we will study the plan and discuss it in a fraternal spirit out of a desire to maintain supreme Arab interests, particularly since our brothers in Saudi Arabia will not stick to this plan, if it is not approved by the Arab summit conference and since they welcome discussing and submitting any new ideas of proposals. We trust that Saudi Arabia will contribute to all that strengthens the Arab front in face of Zionist aggression.

MA'ARIV: SAUDIS FINANCING SOVIET-SYRIAN DEAL

TA201344 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Saudi Arabia is financing a considerable part of Syria's new procurement deal with the Soviet Union, as part of its attempts to obtain Damascus' support for the Fahd plan.

It has been learned in Jerusalem that the new Soviet-Syrian arms deal is on a giant scale, about $2 billion, and includes modern Mig-27 fighters and hundreds of new tanks and armored personnel carriers.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM U.S.; ARENS COMMENTS

TA221852 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] The six-member Knesset delegation to the United States returned this afternoon. The delegation consisted of three Likud and three Labor Party members. The head of the group, Knesset Member Moshe Arens, was asked to assess their visit.

[Begin recording] [Arens] I think that we met all the right people and I think that the kind of exposure that we had through the media in the United States is almost unparalleled by any similar delegation that has gone there in the past. I would not presume to say that in our meetings with members of the administration or members of Congress, that we left these meetings with the opposite numbers being convinced that what we said was correct and, therefore, there are some changes in U.S. policy acquired. But, I would say that we were listened to with great interest and I think that the concerns that we expressed certainly caused some concerns over there. And, I think, that was certainly one of the objects of our being there.

[Unidentified correspondent] Arens was also asked about joint meetings in the U.S. congressional committees.

[Arens] During our meeting with the Senate Armed Services Committee -- we had such a meeting, our delegation -- Senator Tower in his opening statement referred to the agreement reached between him and me regarding regular meetings between members of the two committees and indicated that members of the Senate Armed Services Committee would be in Israel some time in January for the first such meeting between those two committees.

[Unidentified correspondent] Arens was asked if he was concerned with the thrust of American foreign policy.

[Arens] It is clear to me that the policy makers in the administration in Washington are trying to steer a course between meeting day-to-day pressures that come primarily from the Arab world -- I'd say first and foremost from Saudi Arabia -- and between the long term plans that are directed at building a strategic alliance in which Israel is seen as an integral, as a very important part to meet the long term problems as they are foreseen in the Middle East. Now, these two policies -- the ones directed at meeting near-term problems and the ones directed at meeting long-term problems -- are frequently inconsistent. And it is our concern -- and that is still my concern after the visit to the United States -- that maybe too much priority is being given to the near-term problems, to meeting the day-to-day pressures that come from Saudi Arabia at the expense of what needs to be done in the support and protection of American interests in the long term in the area. [end recording]

UNIFIL SPOKESMAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

TA201449 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1345 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Kfar Rosh Haniqra, 20 Nov -- Between 250 and 300 armed terrorists and leftists are operating in the territory held by UNIFIL in southern Lebanon, the UNIFIL spokesman confirmed today in an improvised news conference.

The spokesman added that these persons were manning 17 positions concentrated in three main areas: Mazra'at al-Mushrif, Dayr 'Amis and Mahrunah. The spokesman said that the terrorists and leftists were armed chiefly with light arms and that only a minority of them were Palestinians. Al-Fatah, for example, had just 12 terrorists in the region.

The spokesman was commenting on accusations made by Major Haddad and by Israel to the effect that in UN territory there are nearly 800 terrorists in over 40 positions.

The spokesman said that it was difficult for the UN to control the flow of suspicious persons into the area, because they wear civilian clothes, the great majority of them are Lebanese, and some use Lebanese identity cards. The spokesman said that there are large quantities of light arms in the area and that the terrorists had no problems in equipping themselves to carry out attacks.

Referring to last Friday's [13 Nov] incident near the village of Dibil in which three of Haddad's men were killed, the spokesman said that Major Haddad had not allowed UNIFIL to conduct an inquiry at the site; thus, he had no proof that the terrorists had in fact traversed UNIFIL territory on their way.

The spokesman confirmed that all the roads to and from UN headquarters are open, but said that within the enclave 16 UNIFIL outposts, containing several dozen soldiers, are cut off. The spokesman said that Major Haddad is preventing access to these positions, although he lifted the blockade of the UN observation posts stationed along the Israeli border.

Referring to the cease-fire, the UNIFIL spokesman said that as far as the UN is concerned, the cease-fire is stable and there have been no exchanges of fire.

Asked about the terrorists' moving heavy arms into the south he said that such weapons had not been moved into UNIFIL territory, or into areas outside UNIFIL territory which could be observed by UN personnel. As to whether there had been any violation of the cease-fire, the spokesman said he did not know what the exact nature of the agreement was.

He went on to say that the UN had received no direct threats from the PLO or the Lebanese left. However, they had learned from Beirut sources that the leftist organizations had given the UN 48 hours to remove the position established by Major Haddad on Hill 880 near the village of At-Tiri. The spokesman said that UNIFIL engineers today began to construct a permanent position near Major Haddad's single armored personnel carrier on Hill 880. The UN, he said, had in fact been convinced that the sector was of tactical importance for the defense of the area. He stressed, though, that the UN would not allow Haddad to set up a permanent outpost there -- nor would the UN allow supplies to or replacements of the 15 militiamen who were isolated on the hill.

The spokesman added that a meeting had been scheduled for today between Major Haddad and the UNIFIL deputy operations officer, Colonel Chris (Anglund) of Norway.

The spokesman concluded his remarks by stressing that the relations between UNIFIL and Israel are good and that the UN has no complaints against Israel. At the same time, he said, it was evident to everyone that Israel was able to exercise influence over Major Haddad.

Haddad Says Roads Open

TA211008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Major Haddad has informed the UN force that the roads in the enclave have been opened to traffic. The announcement has already reached the force's command headquarters in An-Naqurah.

Our correspondent Ya'el Ezri reports that the water pipeline from Israel to the UNIFIL camp has also been completely repaired. The UN force's spokesman has said that it was quiet last night in the entire sector.

BEGIN, HABIB HAD VERBAL PACT OVER CEASE-FIRE

TA201840 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The prime minister's office says that it was U.S. meditator Philip Habib's idea that the supply of heavy weapons to the terrorists in southern Lebanon would be considered a cease-fire violation. It was Habib who initiated a U.S. commitment to prevent terrorists receiving heavy weapons after Israel had expressed apprehension that the terrorists would take advantage of the cease-fire to equip themselves. In this matter there was a verbal agreement between Habib and the prime minister. Our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram, who reports this, notes that there are different versions between the statement of the prime minister's office and what a U.S. source said yesterday on this issue. The U.S. source said that the agreement does not regard the terrorists equipping themselves as a violation of the cease-fire.

OFFICIALS NOT OPTIMISTIC OVER HABIB MISSION

TA211314 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Now across the border to Lebanon. In the south, the confrontation between Major Haddad's milita and UNIFIL troops appears to have been resolved. Next week U.S. mediator Philip Habib will be back on the scene trying to find a solution to the overall problem of Lebanon. What are his chances of success? For the view from Jerusalem, political reporter Alan Ben-'Ami has been talking to Israeli officials and observers:

There is little optimism among Israeli political circles if U.S. negotiator Philip Habib will achieve anything substantive during his next round of shuttle diplomacy in the region. The problem, according to the politicians and specialists on the area, is that the U.S. diplomat is not holding a good enough hand for the high stakes poker game he has dropped into. Originally, when President Reagan sent Philip Habib here in May, his mission appeared clear-cut. The U.S. mediator arrived a few days after Israel had shot down Syrian helicopters being used in an assault on Lebanese Christian positions and the Syrians had responded by positioning surface-to-air missiles in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley. A major military clash appeared inevitable and Habib was urgently dispatched to try and mediate a cooling of passions and get the provocative missiles moved back into Syria. A return to the status quo ante was what Israel demanded and what American officials publicly sought.

That was 6 months ago. Passions may have cooled somewhat since then, but the confrontation over Lebanon has only become more, not less complicated. The missiles are still there. Israel is still demanding their removal. There has been a bloody cross-border conflict between Israel and the PLO and a shaky cease-fire arrangement; and Mr Habib says he is to widen his mission and seek an overall solution to the problems in Lebanon.

And that, apparently is the rub and why there is no optimism here, now, toward the Habib mission. The United States is not viewed as having either the political or the military pressures necessary to influence the major players in the wider Lebanese theater. The Lebanese Government remains powerless to control, or even influence affairs. The Christian community in the north continues to walk its tightrope between military and political efforts to insure its survival as a viable entity.

In the south, Maj Sa'd Haddad, his militia and the people of the border region are still fighting off PLO attacks and infiltration, as well as UN efforts to take charge of the border strip, but the dominant factors in Lebanon remain the Syrians and the PLO, say Israeli analysts and officials. Syria remains committed to its dream of controlling Lebanon as part of greater Syria and to a strategic view that considers Syrian troops in Lebanon as an important second front against Israel, protecting a potential Israel attack route into Syria and, if necessary, engaging Israel in a military conflict away from sovereign Syrian territory. The Lebanese civil war offered Syria the opportunity to establish a physical presence in that country and every effort to get them out since has been successfully resisted.

As for the PLO, Lebanon is the last piece of Arab territory where the terrorist organization can function on a political and military level, almost as if it controlled a state of its own; and each Arab regime, except the Lebanese, has its own interests in having a PLO operation on Lebanese territory. Israelis say they can see no motivation for either Syria or the PLO to end or even reduce their presence in Lebanon. The United States not only has no leverage over either factor, they say, but it is also mistaken in thinking that Saudi Arabia could be any more influential. The Saudis' only leverage is money, goes the Israeli argument and their checkbook diplomacy is intended, and only good for helping to stop Syria and the PLO from actions that would directly hurt the Saudi regime. They can't buy them into taking any action.

Israel's attitude remains consistent: Israel wants the PLO and the Syrians out of Lebanon. It will engage in any diplomatic effort to get this achieved, but it is quite prepared to resort to the military option if it believes there is no other way to defend Israeli citizens or its security. There is an assessment here that Syria is not interested in war or even a military conflict over Lebanon, but it is an open question whether the Syrians will be able to stay disengaged if there should be any major clash between the PLO and Israel. Philip Habib may remain the man in the middle, trying to get some sort of pax Americana in the region, but people here believe only a Syrian-Israeli accord over Lebanon is likely to get Lebanon back on the path to independence and stability; and such an accord is just not anywhere in sight.

EYTAN INTERVIEW ON LEBANON, SAUDI OVERFLIGHTS

TA222005 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] In a special interview to the television newsreel this evening, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan says that the IDF does not possess any information about two new airfields allegedly being built by Saudi Arabia near the Israeli border. This morning, the New York TIMES wrote that Israeli reconnaissance flights over Saudi skies were meant to follow progress in the construction of these airfields. The chief of staff says that the air force planes flew to the airfield in Tabuk merely to examine it. Our correspondent, David Gilbo'a spoke with the chief of staff:

[Begin videotape] [Gilbo'a] Chief of Staff, Sir, it has been published that Saudi Arabia is about to establish two airfields not far from Israel's border. Do such airfields, used for military purposes, pose a threat to Israel's security?

[Eytan] You are establishing a fact according to a rumor. I also heard in the news this morning that not only are they building an airfield a 12 minute-flight distant from Jerusalem, but also that our photographs of Tabuk were, as it were, designed to confirm this report. I do not know anything about these issues. In Tabuk the only purpose was to photograph Tabuk. It is possible to calculate a supersonic flight 10 minutes from Jerusalem -- that is, to go back and see how far it goes and whether airfields are being built there. No other source has reported that in those sites, 10 minutes flying time from Jerusalem, two airfields are being built.

[Question] As for Lebanon, is there any danger of a flare-up in Lebanon in the wake of the strengthening of the terrorists there?

[Answer] By definition, if the terrorists are strengthening — and they are strengthening at a rapid pace -- and by the very fact of their existence, they will strive to utilize this new strength. They may do so against the Christians or against Israel. Their strengthening in the last few months, since the cease-fire, has been massive so far as qualitities are concerned. They already possess over 200 cannons of all types. They have a great deal of modern Katyusha-launchers; they have tanks and antiaircraft weapons. They continue to strengthen themselves with the massive assistance of Libya and Russia, with Saudi funds, and with light weapons they get from Saudi Arabia -- the Saudis admit this and the Americans have conceded that they know this is happening. This might bring about a flare-up, at their initiative. The existence of Israel is not imperiled by this strengthening since they will never reach the strength needed to defeat Israel. However, modern terror together with modern weapons pose a problem. This problem will have to be tackled in a different manner than in the past. [end videotape]

RAMALLAH'S AL-KHATIB DIES IN JERUSALEM

TA221807 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] The head of the Ramallah Village Association, Yusuf al-Khatib, who was shot by unknown persons last week, died this evening in the Jerusalem Hadassah hospital. His funeral will take place tomorrow in his village, (Bal'in). The head of the Bethlehem Village Association Bishara Qimsiyah, told our correspondent, Arye Gus, in reaction to this that the village associations would continue on their path, despite the murder, to serve the Arab and Jewish peoples.

DISTURBANCES CITED IN VILLAGE NEAR HEBRON

TA221114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] There were disruptions this morning in the village of Bani Na'im in the Hebron hills. Young persons in the village set up roadblocks made of stones and threw stones at an IDF vehicle. Seven of the villagers had earlier complained to the police that unknown persons had smashed their car headlights. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that security sources suspect that this was done by residents of Qiryat Arba'. Several months ago residents of the village opposed the expropriation of land for the expansion of Qiryat Arba', and ever since relations between the two settlements have deteriorated.

HATZOFE: U.S. POSITIONS ON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA201102 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The United States has advised Israel not to hold the ministerial meeting on autonomy in Cairo, as long as a solution has not been found for the central controversial problems between Israel and Egypt. This has been learned from authorized diplomatic sources. The Americans, who were surprised by Prime Minister Menahem Begin's announcement after his meeting with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister General 'Ali, on the opening of a new series of autonomy talks on a ministerial level, hinted to the Israelis that in their opinion, the time was not ripe for this.

The diplomatic source stated, however, that the American position was not acceptable to Israel.

Following the "stalemate" reached in the Cairo talks, the source explained, the United States reiterated its position to official Israeli elements that the meeting was "not timely", not only because it was not useful but because it even brought about a sharpening of the positions and differences between the parties.

As has become known, the United States therefore decided not to send Secretary of State Alexander Haig to attend the autonomy talks in Cairo and preferred at this stage to leave this in the hands of its ambassadors in Israel and Egypt.

FOUR COUNTRIES AGREE ON SINAI PARTICIPATION

TA221526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Britain, France, Italy and Holland have officially inf rmed Israel and Egypt that they have agreed to send troops to the multinational force in the Sinai. The ambassadors of these four countries conveyed this decision to the foreign ministries in Jerusalem and Cairo.

Withholding Reaction

TA221729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Israel is withholding reaction to the participation of four EEC countries in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] in the Sinai until they issue their public announcement on the issue tomorrow. This has been learned by our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, after the ambassadors of Britain, France, Holland and Italy were summoned to the assistant director general of the Foreign Ministry to inform him about their willingness to join the force. Individual announcements on behalf of each of these countries will be issued tomorrow evening. A joint announcement of all the EEC countries will also be issued in London.

Our correspondent recalls that the prime minister has reiterated that Israel would agree to the participation of new countries in the MFO only founded on the recognition of the Camp David accords. However, there have been reports that the EEC's announcement will contain reservations about it and will, perhaps, refer to the resumption of the European initiative or the Saudi plan.

In any case, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will raise the matter in the next weekly Cabinet session. Mr Shamir conferred with the U.S. ambassador to Israel this afternoon.

The latter informed him about the expected announcements of the European countries. Mr Lewis also informed him about the special efforts of Secretary of State Alexander Haig to include these countries in the MFO.

The ambassadors of Britain, France, Holland and Italy to Cairo today called on Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali who welcomed their participation in the MFO.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 22 NOV CABINET MEETING

TA230916 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 1500 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Communique on 22 November Israeli Cabinet meeting]

[Text] At the weekly Cabinet meeting:

A) The Cabinet resolved to establish the Ministry of Economics and Interministerial Coordination, to transfer to the new ministry from the Ministry of Finance the sphere of operations of the economic planning authority and the inspector-general's office, and to transfer to the minister of economics and interministerial coordination the authority and the duties of the minister of finance according to the state comptroller law concerning everything regarding the notes to the annual report and follow-up of implementation of the comptroller's remarks. The headquarters for promoting efficiency in the public sector, which was set up under jurisdiction of the minister of finance, will also be transferred to the Ministry of Economics and Interministerial Coordination.

The prime minister will submit these resolutions for Knesset approval.

B) The Cabinet authorized the prime minister to appoint a ministerial defense committee as per the recommendations of the Agranat Commission.

C) The prime minister reviewed the contacts concerning the establishment of a national unity government.

D) The Cabinet established the following ministerial committees:

1. Ministerial Commitee for the Galilee: The minister of economics and interministerial coordination (chairman), the minister of finance, the minister of construction and housing, the minister of agriculture, the minister of labor and social welfare, the minister of interior, the minister of industry and trade, and the minister of tourism.

2. Ministerial Committee for Economic Planning, Coordination and Administration: The minister of economics and interministerial coordination (chairman), the minister of finance, the minister of energy and infrastructure, the minister of defense, the minister of construction and housing, the minister of justice, the minister of the interior, the minister of transportation, the minister of industry and trade, (and) the minister of communication.

3. Ministerial Committee for the Ethiopian-Copt Dispute: The minister of the interior and minister for religious affairs (chairman), the minister of foreign affairs, (and) the minister of justice.

E) The prime minister instructed the ministers to study the report of the commission for the investigation of the Yom Kippur War (the Agranat Commission) in preparation for the deliberation that the Cabinet will hold in approximately 2 months regarding publication of the report.

F) The Cabinet took note of the announcement of the minister of justice that a rabbinical court will soon be established in Qiryat Arba', pursuant to an order that the general commander of the central command intends to issue.

G) The Cabinet approved the resolution of the ministerial Symbols and Ceremonies Committee to inter at a full official ceremony the bones of the Bar Kockba warriors that were discovered in the archaeological excavations of Nahal Hever. The IDF and the government secretariat will handle the execution of the funeral after consulting with the council of the chief rabbinate.

H) The minister of finance brought before the Cabinet the matter of reductions in the national budget. The subject will be discussed at the next meeting.

I) The minister of transport reported on the termination of the strike at El Al, on the resignation of the board of directors, and on the joint proposal of his and the finance minister's to appoint Mr Mahman Perl as acting chairman. The prime minister thanked Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, the minister of finance, and the minister of transport for their involvement in resolving the labor dispute in El Al.

J) At the beginning of the Cabinet meeting, the prime minister announced that the minister of labor and social affairs and the minister of immigrant absorption has requested a leave of absence until the conclusion of his trial. The prime minister has acceded to the request of Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzera and will substitute for him until he returns.

HA'ARETZ: U.S. RESTRICTING STRATEGIC MEMO SCOPE

TA220815 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Nov 81 p 1

[Report by Ze'ev Schiff and 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] The United States has rejected an Israeli request to have the joint strategic memorandum, which is to be signed by the two countries, included ommitments regarding means of joint action for resolving key Middle East issues, such as the situation in Lebanon, autonomy or the standing of Saudi Arabia.

On the other hand, the United States is proposing to have the memorandum worded in a manner that will involve it in a deployment against Soviet aims of expansion. This has been learned by these reporters from authoritative sources abroad.

The document proposed by the United States comes in reaction to Israeli declarations. The U.S. version seeks to give the memorandum a general nature, which will require additional clarifications regarding the practical meaning of its formulations. However, Washington is expected to accede to Israel's expectations of practical cooperation in a limited number of spheres. The main U.S. trend is to accord the strategic cooperation with Israel a token political nature which will underscore the two countries' reciprocal commitments. Washington is not tending to accede to the Israeli request to affirm the ties between the two countries by stressing Israel's centrality in the U.S. military posture in the Middle East.

For this reason the United States will not station tanks in Israeli emergency depots, although it may agree to purchase from Israel port facilities for the 6th Fleet, or to find ways to demonstrate the use of the potential of Israeli afirfields for U.S. Navy aircraft.

Washington says its military posture in the Middle East is based on naval deployment in the Indian Ocean. It is rejecting the Israeli proposal to regard Israeli territory as a land base for the organization of the Rapid Deployment Force.

At the same time, foreign sources believe that in the concluding discussions between Israel and Washington -- set for the end of this month -- the United States will agree to lend the agreement a practical nature in several spheres. Among the possible spheres are U.S. purchases of goods or services from the Israeli military industry.

Radio Reports Memo Ready

TA221237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] The memorandum of strategic understanding to be signed during the defense minister's Washington visit has already been drawn up, but the United States has not yet responded to comments about the wording of the memorandum which were conveyed by the prime minister. Our political correspondent reports that the Cabinet will in the next few days hold a discussion about the principles of strategic cooperation prior to Mr Sharon's departure for the United States.

RABIN: BEGIN 'CLOSED DOOR' ON UNITY GOVERNMENT

TA201418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Knesset Member Yitzhaq Rabin has accused the prime minister of closing the door on the establishment of a national unity government, a government that is needed to save the existence of the Camp David agreements, the sole basis for the continuation of the peace process after April. In an interview with our correspondent for party affairs, Amnon Nadav, Rabin said that his specific proposal to establish a national unity government made Mr Begin explain that he was interested in the Alignment's surrender as a condition for the establishment of such a government.

Begin's Office Reacts

TA201612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The prime minister's office has said that the conditions Knesset Member Rabin and his party set for joining a national unity government are ridiculous and inconceivable. This was the office's reaction to Rabin's accusation that the prime minister had closed the door on the possibility of establishing a broad government because he had turned down the conditions by Rabin and his fellow party members. As an example, they brought up two of those conditions: One, that the Alignment, on joining the government, would be able to use a veto on the establishment of new settlements, and the other, that the clause negating handing over Judaea and Samaria to foreign sovereignty should be erased from the basic lines.

BURG, AUSTRIA'S KREISKY CONFER IN VIENNA

TA222022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Minister Yosef Burg conferred for 2 hours with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna this evening. At the end of the meeting Minister Burg refused to divulge the contents of the talk. He merely said that he had conveyed to the chancellor Israel's position regarding the PLO and its opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian state. According to Burg, the Austrian chancellor reviewed his perception of the situation in the Middle East. Dr Burg refused to disclose whether he had heard from Kreisky any expressions of disappointment with the PLO.

Replying to a question by our correspondent, Tzvi Lidar, Dr Burg said he also discussed with Kreisky the issue of the transitory camp in Vienna for Soviet Jewish immigrants. Our correspondent recalls that the Austrian chancellor has frequently expressed opposition recently to the arrangements made by the Jewish Agency in order to cut the drop-out rate. Kreisky believes these arrangements involve pressure, compelling Jews in the Soviet Union to leave for Israel.

HA'ARETZ: PUBLIC POLLED ON SOVIET, ARAB THREATS

TA220747 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Nov 81 p 3

[Report on Pori Poll]

[Text] The majority of the public believes that Soviet expansionism in the Middle East is a threat to Israel's security. However, the public regards the continued Arab hostility toward the State of Israel as a greater threat to Israeli security. These are the findings of a countrywide Pori Poll which was commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

Of those polled, 39.6 percent said that Soviet expansionism in the Middle East threatens "to a large degree" Israel's security. Another 37.1 percent thought that Soviet expansionism threatened Israeli security "to a certain degree." Thus, 76.7 precent of the public believes that Soviet expansionism is a threat to Israel's security.

Question: "What in your view constitutes a greater threat to Israel in the coming years: Soviet expansionism in the Middle East, or the continued Arab hostility toward the State of Israel?" To this question, 42.5 percent replied that Arab hostility was a greater threat as compared with 25.9 percent who thought Soviet expansionism was a greater threat. Another 25.5 percent thought that Soviet expansionism and Arab enmity constitute equal threats to Israel. The remaining 6 percent did not know which was the greater threat.

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women throughout the country who were interviewed personally.

BRIEFS

FUEL PRICES INCREASE -- Fuel prices went up at midnight by about 15 percent. The new price for 94 octane petrol is 8.8 shekels: kerosene, 6.9 shekels; cooking gas, 98.66 shekels. The Finance Ministry says the price hikes follow the policy of not subsidizing the cost of raw material. The direct effect on the cost of living index is expected to be about 0.5 percent, but the indirect effect will be greater. Electricity prices are expected to rise by about 10 percent as a result of the fuel price increases. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 18 Nov 81 TA]

FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES -- Last month the foreign currency reserves increased by $30 million, reaching the sum of $2.837 billion. This was reported by the Bank of Israel. The injection of money into the economy last month totaled 1.3 billion shekels. This money injection is half as much as it was during each of the summer months. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 Nov 81 TA]

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS -- One out of every 20 workers in Israel is now looking for work. This datum is included in a survey of manpower by the Central Bureau of Statistics. However, the percentage of the job-hunters among the total of job-hunters in the economy has remained on a permanent level since the beginning of the year. Our correspondent comments that the percentage of unemployed is higher among women. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 Nov 81 TA]

LIBYA DENIES HAIG STATEMENT ON ACTIONS IN CHAD

NC220736 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] A source at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in Tripoli yesterday stated:

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has claimed before the U.S. Congress that during their withdrawal from Chad, the Libyan Arab forces destroyed a number of vital installations they had built in Chad and that they delivered arms to the mutineers.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison wishes to affirm that the statements of the U.S. secretary are not only devoid of truth but are disgusting and sickening. When the Libyan Arab forces withdrew from Chad after performing their duty in the best possible manner, with the aim of establishing peace and stability, they were well aware of their legal and historical commitments to the fraternal Chadian people. This is why they are eager not to smear this historic work with irresponsible actions, which exist only in the imagination of the [word indistinct] U.S. secretary or the records of occupation armies, as happened in Vietnam.

To belie the statements of the U.S. secretary, it suffices to mention the written message of the Chadian defense minister to Commander in Chief of the Libyan Arab Forces Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, affirming that these allegations are false and unfounded and that all the installations built by the Libyan forces were left in good condition.

The world knows that these same circles accused the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah of harboring expansionist ambitions when it responded to the call of the Chadian people and government. Now, as it withdraws from Chad, the U.S. Government does not hesitate to accuse it of sabotage, irresponsibility and arming the mutineers.

As the Chadian defense minister emphasized, it has now become clear to all that the purpose of this campaign is to mislead public opinion and the U.S. Senate and to serve the aims of U.S. policy in the region and justify the U.S. provocations and aggressions against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Chadian Government's affirmations have come to deny the U.S. secretary's claims and emphatically expose to the world the lowly objectives of the campaign launched by the U.S. administration against the Jamahiriyah and also to expose Reagan's administration and refute its claims and allegations which denote disrespect for the American people and contempt and ridicule for the U.S. Congress, U.S. people and world public opinion.

Chad Minister's Cable

LD211540 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, received a cable from Adoum Togoi, Chad's minister of defense, which reads:

At a time when the Libyan Arab forces have withdrawn from Chad, after fulfilling a decisive, historic role, we wish to speak to you from our heart, and from the position of deep-rooted genuine historic relations between the Great 1 September Revolution and the courageous historic stand of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and the legitimate government.

At the time when the Libyan forces are leaving Chad, after fulfilling their mission of defending the people of Chad with valor and courage, and in cementing lawfulness and strengthening freedom in Chad, we stress that their historic mission and withdrawal has locked the door to colonial middlemen and rumormongers who portrayed the Libyan Arab soldiers -- who responded to the urgent call of our people to regain for them their freedom -- as being occupation forces.

This withdrawal has put on record an historic fact, namely, that the mission fulfilled by the Libyan soldiers was a sacred mission. We are proud that it is recorded in modern history as an act of struggle which we will appreciate as long as we live. Our stuggle and historic duty is to maintain the historic relations between the two sister peoples in facing the attempts of colonialism and reaction. We should unite our words and deeds in confronting colonial campaigns seeking to destroy our relations.

I assure you that the Libyan forces, in withdrawing from Chad, have put on record a distinguished feature of model character for all establishments that they left in Chad are sound and in government hands and not as claimed by Western quarters and colonial information media. We consider those claims to be false and untrue. The Libyan forces withdrew with complete honor, gave a high example of dignity and pride and were a symbol of firmness and courage and an example to be followed in fraternal relations.

I put on record our high appreciation for the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and the pioneer of the Third World theory which embodies the natural relations between the two peoples. May the relations between the Arab Libyan and Chad peoples remain strong and firm. May the balance struggle relations between the Great al-Fatih Revolution and the Chad revolution live long.

REPORTAGE ON YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Itinerary Noted

LD221948 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution held a meeting with Sergej Kraigher, president of Yugoslavia, in Tripoli this evening. The talks between the brother leader and the Yugoslav president began at the Qasr al-Ziyafah yesterday evening.

President of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher placed a bouquet of flowers on the memorial monument of the Al-Hani martyrs. He was accompanied by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation.

President Sergej Kraigher today visited the industrial complex in Tajura where he and his accompanying delegation inspected the tractor factory and the bus and truck factory. The president recorded a few words in the visitors' book at the tractor factory, expressing his admiration for the immense industrial changes which have been effected in the Jamahiriyah. He said the factory is considered as an important step for the mechanical industries. He saluted the Libyan Arab people and wished them further progress and development.

Dinner Speeches

LD230840 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution held a dinner banquet last night in honor of Sergej Kraigher, president of the State Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the delegation acceompanying him. The dinner banquet was attended by Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis al-Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Forces; the secretaries of the General People's Committee; and the heads of the political missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

The brother leader of the revolution delivered a speech in which he said: Dear friend, President Sergej: Tonight, we express our pleasure in welcoming you and the delegation accompanying you. In welcoming you, we actually welcome, through you, the friendly Yugoslav people. We also express our pleasure at your acceptance of our invitation and your carrying out this important visit. We are very satisfied with the development of cooperation between our two countries in all fields.

The brother leader said: We commend the efforts and the spirit of true friendship shown by the thousands of Yugoslavs, men and women, who are working in our country.

The leader added: Our talks have been complementary to the talks which we began in Belgrade in September and which deal with international issues of great importance, particularly the question of nonalignment, the Palestinian issue and the deliberate escalation of the cold and hot campaigns by imperialism and Zionism.

The leader added: It has been confirmed to us that the Palestine problem cannot be resolved unless the Palestinian people's right to establish their state on their own land under the leadership of the PLO is recognized. It has also been confirmed to us that the nonaligned group must play an effective international role in contributing positively to the solution of international issues and that the nonaligned states must concert their efforts to protect the member states, which are threatened by world imperialism and its protege racists regimes, through collective defense and security.

The brother leader said: I emphasize to you that unless affiliation with the Nonaligned Movement brings tangible benefits to its members, particularly vis-a-vis the real threats which expose their independence and security to danger, then the spirit of safeguarding this group could be lost by those who come to realize that the nonaligned group is too insignificant to offer to its members any service of which they are in dire need. This does not mean that my country, as they allege, has decided to detach itself from nonalignment or has chosen to be aligned but rather it means that my country is very eager to preserve our neutrality and the neutrality of the other members of the movement. Therefore, I am very aware of the consequences of the indifference which our movement has shown toward issues which we consider very serious, such as the question of the displacement of the Palestinian people, the nonrecognition of their legitimate right to establish their state on their own land, the question of the invasion of Lebanon, the Zionist aggression against Baghdad and Saudi Arabia, the invasion of Angola, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman and the deliberate and continued threat to Nicaragua, Cuba, the Seychelles and Libya.

The brother leader went on to say: My country declared before you, in your capacity as representative of the Yugoslav peoples and current president of Yugoslavia -- Yugoslavia which occupies an eminent position in the Nonaligned Movement -- that it wants to make its voice heard by the whole world, particularly the nonaligned states, that it refuses to always live under the American threat -- the oppressive and insolent American threat -- and that it refuses to live in an atmosphere full of terrorism -- intimidation to use military force and economic blockade which the United States unjustly and aggressively is practicing against it.

The leader said: Our country continues to rely on the Nonalignment Movement to stand by it -- stand by it in a manner that would remove the atmosphere of U.S. terrorism and would enable it to live in reassurance, otherwise it would be compelled to accept military confrontation with the American forces on its border in order to defend itself and its natural right to live an enjoyable life. It would ally even with the devil for the sake of this. The world would bear the responsibility for not checking those who are afflicted by megalomania, such as the Americans and the Zionists.

The belligerence of the American fleets in the Mediterranean has turned this sea into a very tensely hot area. Therefore, we must act to have the foreign fleets withdraw from this area and to turn the area into an area of peace, to consolidate the independence of the area's states and to guarantee the neutrality of a country like Malta, for example.

The revolution leader added: As for Chad, which is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU and the Islamic Conference organization with which Libya is also affiliated, Libya has carried out its duty toward it fully and offered precious sacrifices for peace and for ending the civil war in Chad. Regrettably, however, the Chadian Government has fallen into the trap of an international conspiracy and might have risked Chad's future and the unity of its oil and people. Upon the withdrawal of the Libyan forces, the east of Chad was completely occupied by the rebels who are backed by Sudanese Government forces. We can very regrettably say that the situation in Chad has collapsed and that the civil war has resumed. This elucidates to the world Libya's positive role of strengthening peace in Africa, which is similar to its role of strengthening peace in the Mediterranean. Libya calls for the withdrawal of the foreign fleets from the Mediterranean. It has also continually declared that it guarantees the neutrality of a country like Malta in this sea.

In conclusion, I greet the strong Libyan Arab-Yugoslav friendship.

Yugoslav President Sergej Kraigher also delivered a speech in which he expressed his gratitidue for the reception which he and his accompanying delegation have been accorded. He said that the relations of friendship, whose strong foundations have been laid by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the departed President Tito, do not only involve the necessary closeness stemming from adherence to the goals and policy of nonalignment, but friendship also stems from cooperation between the two countries in many fields. The Yugoslav president expressed his satisfaction that the two countries are setting examples in acheivements to the nonaligned and developing countries through mutual cooperation and by contributing to the opening of new vistas of bilateral cooperation.

The Yugoslav president lauded the historical role which the Libyan Arab forces have played in ending the civil war and in restoring security and peace to Chad. He called on the OAU and the peoples of the world to help the Chadian people in consolidating their national unity and maintaining their security and independence.

The Yugoslav president emphasized the interest which Yugoslavia is showing in developing cooperation with the neighboring states on the basis of mutual confidence and respect.

The Yugoslav president reasserted his country's demand that the Zionist enemy withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and that the Palestinian Arab people attain their right to establish their independent state.

Additional Reports

For Yugoslav reportage on the official visit to Libya of Yugoslavia President Kraigher, see pp I 7-10 of the 23 Nov Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

REPORTS ON SPEECHES AT ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

LD201644 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The opening session of the Arab People's Congress yesterday heard speeches from the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, the PLO, the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the FLN, the National Lebanese Movement, the Egyptian National Movement, the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Somalian National Salvation Front.

The speakers stressed the need to face up to the grave escalation of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots in the Arab homeland and the unification of the Arab masses' stand against the major plots facing the Arab people -- the imperialist-Zionist alliance and its allies in the Arab homeland.

The speaker also affirmed that the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the socialist Ethiopian republic and the PDRY was an epitome of Arab-African solidarity and the unity of common interests of peoples.

The Arab People's Congress resumed its meetings this morning and heard speeches from the secretary general of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions, who called on the congress to dispense with speeches and statements and to concentrate on discussing the conditions of the Arab nation and now to face up to the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots and how to abort the Fes conference which is being held to sell out the cause. He affirmed that Fahd's plan is no more than an attempt to Arabize the Stable David policy. He called on the member countries of the national Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to boycott the Fes conference.

This morning's session also heard speeches from the Arab Women's Federation, the Iraqi National Democratic Front, the Polisario and the PFLP.

The speakers analyzed the Arab situation and the grave situation through which the Arab nation is passing and the dangers threatening it. They affirmed the inevitability of escalating the popular struggle in the Arab homeland against the American imperialist designs which aim at seizing the wealth of the Arab nation and its natural resources. They denounced the imperialist American manuevers which pose a threat to the Arab homeland and particularly the Libyan people.

Secretary on Fahd Plan

LD201934 Tripoli JANA in English 1631 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 20 Nov (JANA) -- Meetings of the Arab People's Congress [APC] emergency session have started here yesterday to discuss the latest developments in the Arab region especially after the Fahd plan.

The session, being held at Al-Fatah University, was first addressed by the secretary of the APC Permanent Secretariat, who analysed the current Arab situation and the dangers that the Arab nation is facing.

The secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress (APC) said that the Arab nation is facing a continuous aggression ever since 1967 where the Israelis continue to deal a blow after blow to the Arab nation causing more losses.

The APC is the resultant of the efforts of the Arab masses and their progressive national organizations from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf in face of the anti-Arab crusade, he added.

This emergency session, he went on, was convened to consider the new circumstances created following the death of As-Sadat so that to consult with the various Arab liberation movement factions and look into the Arab reactionary attempts to complete the treacherous role started by As-Sadat. [sentence as received]

In this respect, he referred to the Saudi Crown Prince Fahd plan of the so-called Middle East peace initiative and said that the APC Permanent Secretariat has discussed this issue and absolutely rejects it openly before the Arab masses.

He stressed that Fahd initiative has ignored the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and recognized Israel in the item 7.

The APC secretary talked about the U.S. military manoeuvres now being held in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman stressing that they act as serious challenge to the Arab nation and a flagrant offensive.

The opening session heard the speeches by the PLO, the Syrian Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the Algerian National Liberation Front Party.

Over 400 Arab political, trade unionist and party figures are participating in this session.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

LD222158 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1757 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Political report of the emergency session of the Arab People's Congress held at the Ash-Shati' hotel in Tripoli, Libya, on 22 November -- speaker unidentified; live; intercepted in progress; all section and paragraph numbers as heard]

[Excerpts] This report has been debated in detail at the special committee in which all members of the congress took part.

The congress sees the following:

First: To endorse the political report submitted as a basic document issued by the congress, and to improve the basic subjects of the report considering them to be the latest events in the Arab arena after the assassination of As-Sadat. Also, the congress approves the objective analytical program of the submitted report dealing with these subjects and related topics.

Second: The congress, after debating the report and taking into consideration the program of urgent tasks of the Arab liberation movement for challenging imperialist-reactionary plans in the Arab arena, considers that the following must be noted:

1. To concentrate on the dangers of direct imperialist military presence in the Arab region, the presence of American military bases and facilities in the Arab homeland, in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman and the naval fleets in the Red Sea, the Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula, the Horn of Africa, the Indian Ocean and also the European military presence in the multinational forces to be set up for deployment in Sinai. All these constitute definite dangers to the Palestinian revolution and to the patriotic and progressive forces in the Jamahiriyah, Syria, Algeria and Democratic Yemen, and all factions of the Arab liberation movement. More assistance and support must be extended to these countries in the face of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary threats.

2. To concentrate on challenging the American plans which seek to deepen disputes and to continue local wars in the Arab region. Therefore, the congress calls for the condemnation of direct American military intervention in the war raging in the Western Sahara which constitutes a dangerous escalation of the situation in the Arab Maghreb, and also constitutes a direct threat to Algeria. The congress calls for implementation of the resolution of the African summit on holding a referendum in the Western Sahara to find a just and lasting political solution in the region that will preserve for this Arab region its unity and will enable it to prepare for the fateful pan-Arab battle.

3. Intense attention should be given to the serious situation in Sudan, where Numayri's regime is linking this Arab country with imperialist plans and following in As-Sadat's footsteps. Moreover, this regime is carrying out continuous repressive campaigns against the Sudanese Arab masses and their patriotic, progressive and democratic vanguards. The congress considers it necessary to unify the efforts of the factions of the Arab liberation movement to support the Sudanese national movement and in order to establish a national democratic regime in Sudan. To facilitate the overthrow of the existing ruling regime, the congress confirms the decision of the Permanent Secretariat to put Numayri on trial by the Arab people.

4. To give greater Arab support in all moral, political and material spheres for the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, whose valiant uprisings follow one after the other forming a brilliant struggle stance by their rejection of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plans and by their rejection of any bartering for their national rights.

The congress emphasizes the need to link the struggle of the Arab nation with the struggle of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, for the sake of unifying the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism, fascism, and reaction. In this connection, the congress fully condemns the U.S. military exercises currently taking place in the Caribbean Sea, which constitute a direct threat to the revolution in Cuba, Nicaragua, Tanzania [as heard] and El Salvador.

The congress also condemns the racist and aggressive policy [speaker interrupts his reading to say: Never mind, this is a draft copy. I am reading from the draft copy. If there is anything missing in the draft copy it must be still typed] The congress also condemns the racist and aggressive policy of South Africa and its occupation (?of territories) in Angola. It declares support for the struggle of Namibia, South Africa and Angola and all the African confrontation states against the racist regime of Pretoria.

On this occasion, the congress calls for consolidating the solidarity of the Arab people with the African nations and it hails the treaty of friendship and cooperation as a practical embodiment of militant Afro-Arab solidarity against the common enemy. The congress hails the efforts which are currently being made to hold an Afro-Arab conference in Angola on 6 December 1981. It regards this as an important political event.

Political Report on Period Following As-Sadat's Death

The execution of the death sentence on As-Sadat came at a time when the pan-Arab struggle and mobilization against the policies of As-Sadat and in particular against the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli alliance and also against As-Sadat's domestic policies which were hostile to democracy and basic liberties in Egypt was at its peak inside and outside Egypt. From the outset, the masses of the Arab nation declared their rejection of As-Sadat's treason and they intensified the struggle to destroy his policies. This has been manifestly clear in a number of events at popular and official levels:

1. Mobilization outside Egypt: The establishment of the Arab People's Congress as a broad framework embracing all the pan-Arab forces to confront As-Sadat's treasonous policy and to mobilize the Arab masses against this policy; Arab people's tribunal's death sentence on As-Sadat; the establishment of the pan-Arab front for steadfastness and confrontation which affirmed the cohesion of the patriotic and progressive Arab regimes with the Palestinian revolution in defense of the rights of the Palestinian people and in opposition to the treasonous conspiracy; the rejection by the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and of the Camp David accords; Syrian steadfastness; cohesion with Syria; the Lebanese patriotic movement; and the Palestinian resistance in the face of the conspiracy; the overwhelming Arab people's rejection of the Egyptian peace treaty -- a rejection that forced the majority of Arab rulers to adopt an almost unamimous stand against this treaty and against the Camp David accords, which was manifestly clear at the Baghdad summit -- the international campaign waged by the Arab People's Congress and its various parties against the Camp David accords, a campaign which had an effect on the Western public opinion which began to search for a substitute for these accords, and this substitute was later referred to as the European initiative.

Mobilization inside Egypt: Mobilization against As-Sadat's policies inside Egypt succeeded owing to the tremendous and continuous efforts by the patriotic Egyptian movement which also successfully organized pan-Arab and international mobilization against As-Sadat's policies and the Camp David accords. The success of the mobilization was manifestly clear inside Egypt in a number of examples: the entire Egyptian public opinion both left and right was in recent times opposed to the Camp David accords. Some forces which previously supported As-Sadat's policies at the beginning reversed this support.

As-Sadat's domestic policies resulted in his isolation inside the country and to his clash with the opposing political forces. These included influential trade unions such as lawyers' and journalists' associations and others and popular organizations in general. The intensity of the level of oppression at home increased to marked extent following the promulgation of the laws which abolished freedoms and thousands of opponents of various trends were arrested, including clergymen. This followed As-Sadat's collision with the religious institutions themselves.

As-Sadat's execution actually came within the context of this situation which featured struggle and mobilization at popular and official levels against As-Sadat's policies and the Camp David accords. This clearly leads us to the political meaning of the perpetration of the execution.

Political Meaning of As-Sadat's Execution

As-Sadat's execution mainly signifies the success of the campaigns of the pan-Arab and national mobilization inside and outside Egypt against As-Sadat's policies. This constitutes a success for the Arab liberation movement. We must not overlook it. On the contrary, we should clearly observe two points:

1 -- The importance of the frontal Arab action and the major contradiction with the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary enemy should take precedence over all side contradictions between all the parties in the Arab liberation movement and the extent of the victories which such action would produce.

2 -- The importance of the fact that we should clearly understand the objectives which we are trying to attain in any one of the stages of our struggle and that we should unite all efforts to realize this objective; the abandonment of any Egyptian or Arab illusion of the possibility of reconciliation with the Zionist enemy; the failure of the policy which relied on the United States to achieve a solution to the Palestinian issue; the complete moral collapse of the Camp David accords at Egyptian, Arab and international levels and the disintegration of these agreements at political level to a great extent; complete rejection of the domestic and foreign policies of the As-Sadat regime, particularly the policies which concerned the national and democratic issue. The failure of As-Sadat's policy which was hostile to democratic and trade unionist liberties and the failure of his increasingly oppressive measures to prevent the Egyptian patriotic movement from achieving more success mobilizing Egyptian public opinion in its favor in its battle against the regime. The great importance of relying on the Egyptian patriotic movement inside Egypt for the purpose of overthrowing the regime and restoring Egypt to its natural and leading place in the Arab homeland.

The great success of the Arab liberation in mobilizing the masses against As-Sadat's policies to the extent of executing the death sentence should not distract us and undermine our great awareness of the seriousness of what is now happening after his death. We will submit a concentrated and objective analysis concerning the truth about what is happening in the Arab area since As-Sadat's death. Despite the short time since this incident, it is, however, considered full of a succession of crucial events. The examples are many. This places on us more responsibilities and requires us to make more effort and frontal action and to seek the help of objectivity and the clarity of vision.

1. The current development of the Camp David policy since As-Sadat's death: As-Sadat's death undoubtedly caused great anxiety in imperialist and Zionist circles. These circles realized from the outset the great dangers to their interests which that incident entailed. Thus, the basic efforts of these circles at this period are concentrated on safeguarding their gains achieved from the Camp David accords, on applying more pressures and on making more moves to maintain and strengthen their influence in the Arab area as soon as possible so that they may recoup the great loss which they sustained as a result of what happened. We must realize here the extent of the anxiety caused to Arab reaction. As-Sadat's death came as a victory by the Arab liberation movement and its anti-imperialist line, and thus it posed a threat to the interests of the reactionaries.

There is a common interest which brings together imperialism and Arab reaction in their current swift move to subvert the gains of the Arab liberation movement from the death of As-Sadat. This must not be overlooked and must be taken into account when we deal with the events taking place in the Arab area. We can sum up the current developments in the Camp David policy with a number of important indicators: the frenzied attempts on the part of Washington to safeguard its gains in the Camp David accord and to safeguard the cohesion of the Egyptian regime and the other Arab regimes linked to it -- Sudan, Somalia, Oman and so on; increase of U.S. military presence in the area and escalation of the policy of tension and intimidation practiced by the United States against Arab patriotic regimes and against the Arab liberation movement and its various groups.

And in this context, we can understand the great significance behind the U.S. military exercises now taking place throughout the entire the Arab homeland and in which Arab forces from Egypt, Sudan, Somali and Oman have been taking part and the increased U.S. reliance to a marked degree on Saudi Arabia who presented itself as a strategic ally of Washington, who can be relied upon in the area. The U.S. secretary of state, after the death of As-Sadat, directly expressed his hope of achieving a strategic alliance between Washington, Saudi Arabia and Israel for the purpose of defending the area, according to him. The U.S. political maneuvers and moves indicate the possibility that Washington might abandon its previous plan to impose the Camp David agreements on all the Arab state in the area and, instead, confine itself to safeguarding its gains from these agreements to embrace only Egypt, that is, to take the agreements as a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and to search for another framework that might be acceptable to the Arab regimes friendly with the United States, without causing them much embarrassment. Hence, the serious role played by the initiative of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd: to convince the West European powers of the need to maintain the Camp David agreements at Egyptian level and to reply on Fahd's initiative as a substitute for these agreements at Arab levels. This was manifestly clear in the following:

I. After the death of As-Sadat, a number of EEC states expressed readiness to take part in the international force in the Sinai as called for in the Camp David agreements. This means these agreements have been given an international and official character applicable to Egypt;

II. To empower Lord Carrington, current EEC chairman, to hold a dialogue with Saudi Araba on the question of the Saudi initiative and to agree on a common denominator between Saudi Arabia and the EEC's attitude toward the Middle East issue which, it has been agreed, will be called the European initiative.

Pressing attempts by Israel to speed up the normalization of relations with Egypt: In fact, agreements have been signed between the two sides in the short period that followed the death of As-Sadat;

Israel's hesitation and caution following the death of As-Sadat: There is a possibility it might refrain from withdrawing from the rest of occupied Egyptian territory next April because Israel relied chiefly on As-Sadat to implement its aims in Egypt. This means more U.S. pressure on Egypt to make it give more concessions to the Zionist state;

To expect more Israeli intransigence toward the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation, and the use of the agreement on strategic alliance signed recently between the United States and Israel in this connection;

Increased possibilities of aggressive actions by U.S. imperialism and Israel and their allies against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Patriotic Movement, Syria, and the Jamahiriyah. This is seen clearly in the threats against the Jamahiriyah and the joint U.S. military maneuvers in the area. The Lebanese arena could witness an extremely serious flare up in the coming period.

2. The position of the Egyptian regime after the death of As Sadat:

A -- There is no doubt the Egyptian regime became disjointed as a result of the blow dealt it. But it did not fall. To maintain its cohesion, it might make some partial concessions not affecting the Camp David agreements and policies. The leaders of the current regime frankly announced that they adhere to the Camp David agreements. They are proceeding quickly along the road of normalizing relations with Israel. There is no doubt the Egyptian regime is completely subservient to the U.S. will and it lacks even the possibility of maneuvering at this time because of Washington's supervision over all its amenities and important basic establishments.

Reconciliation with the Egyptian regime and unblocking the Arab isolation of Egypt are the most important matters raised in the Arab arena. The United States and Arab reaction and the Egyptian regime itself have been resolutely working to achieve this aim quickly under the pretext that As-Sadat was finsihed and he alone was responsible for the Camp David agreements. The burden of these agreements should not be passed on to those who follow him in governing Egypt.

The fact is that the Egyptian regime and the reactionary Arab regimes possess a margin of maneuvering on the pretext that safeguarding the Camp David policies is necessary in order to secure Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai next April. It has become clear that there is a tendency on the part of the leaders of the Egyptian regime to opt for reconciliation with Arab countries on the basis of keeping the Camp David accords intact. In contrast, there is some sort of prelude for this reconciliation on the part of the reactionary Arab regimes. There are many public statements and overt and covert contacts in this connection.

There is no doubt that the Egyptian-Saudi (?rapprochement) quickly reached such an advanced stage that it is being said that a distinguished Saudi official will be visiting Egypt in the near future. There are several indicators that the present leaders of the Egyptian regime accept the continuation of the Camp David accords as a secondary and separate settlement between them and the Zionist enemy. They have no objection to the Fahd initiative becoming a substitute for the accords at the level of the rest of the Arab countries.

There are public statements supporting the initiative. This attitude is different from the attitude of As-Sadat who, like Israel, wanted to impose the accords on the rest of the Arab countries and on the PLO. To talk about giving the Egyptian regime a chance at the present time is no more than an excuse by the Arab reactionaries to make up with the regime, despite the regime's persistence in adhering to the Camp David accords. There's more than one indication of this.

The Egyptian regime continues on its path of falling increasingly into the fold of Washington; this is due to the composition of the regime itself and the trends of its leaders and its domestic and external conditions and also as a result of the current U.S.-Saudi policies which seek to strengthen the direct U.S. military presence in the area and tie the Arab homeland to U.S. strategy; ultimately this means the adherence of the current Egyptian regime to the Camp David accords and their consequences.

The post-As-Sadat Egyptian regime still continues to suppress democratic liberties and national opposition which rejects the Camp David policies. It is a very important indicator that it adheres to those policies. Political detainees might not be released before the regime is firmly established and is assured of the march along the path of Camp David.

B. The need to restore Egypt to its leading place in the Arab homeland: Our urgent duty at this stage is to restore Egypt to its leading and pioneering role in the Arab homeland. This will be achieved only by dropping the Camp David accords and obliterating their traces inside Egypt itself. On this basis all forms of aid and support should be given to the Egyptian patriotic movement in its struggle to destroy fully and finally the agreements and to restore basic and democratic freedoms to Egypt.

On the other hand, the Egyptian regime, Arab reaction and Washington must not be given the chance of securing an end to the Arab isolation of the Egyptian regime and of achieving a reconciliation with this regime while accepting its adherence to the Camp David accords as a fait accompli. In this connection we must continue the campaign at the Egyptian, Arab and international levels against the accords and expose their dangers to Egypt's political and economic independence and also pursue much more vigorously the campaign for democratic freedoms inside Egypt and link the policy of suppressing democratic freedoms to the Camp David accords.

In answer to those who advocate reconciliation with the Egyptian regime and lifting the Arab isolation of it, we say that the basic condition for any reconciliation with this regime depends on two principled points:

I. The Camp David agreements must be abandoned once and for all. All the gains achieved by Israel and Washington as a result of these agreements must be destroyed.

II. Democratic freedoms in Egypt must be restored and political detainees must be released; also the freedom of political and trade union action must be granted as a basic guarantee of the Egyptian people's right to express their will and their rejection of the policy of being tied to imperialist plans in the area and as a guarantee against reversing the pan-Arab role in Egypt.

We must not bargain over restoring Egypt to its leading role in the Arab homeland. This means that Egypt should return as a vanguard of the Arab liberation movement and not as a follower of Saudi policy as the U.S.-Saudi alliance is trying to achieve.

Initiative of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd

A great deal of publicity at Arab and international levels has accompanied this initiative ever since it was published, and it is a matter that has attracted attention. It was immediately welcomed by various Western circles. And it is acclaimed by Arab reaction without reservation.

From the beginning and in order to achieve a greater and clearer understanding of the Saudi initiative we must not confine it to its eight declared points despite the negative and positive elements in these points.

Bargaining over every one of these points will be the subject of debates and give-and-take between Saudi Arabia and its allies, between Saudi Arabia and its Western allies. Most certainly, the initiative will shrink to much less than its present points if it is going to receive the support of these allies. Thus, we may say as of now that the Saudi initiative does not form a precise plan of action to find a solution to the Palestinian issue. It is rather a move agreed upon with Saudi allies in order to search for a way out of the current dilemma which the Camp David accord has reached at Arab level, especially now that it has become clear that no other Arab regime except Egypt was able to accept those accords as a basis of peace in the area. There is no doubt that the death of As-Sadat gave a great impulse to the Saudi initiative and brought it to the forefront of political action to find a solution to what had been internationally called the Middle East problem.

In our dealing with the Saudi initiative we will tackle it on two levels: The level of form and text, and the level of the political background of the initiative and the political effects it will produce.

A -- On the level of form and text: This is a partial level and is less important than the second level. Nevertheless, we must make the following principles observation: The Fahd initiative comes as a result of consultations between the Saudi Arabian and the Western circles and not as a result of Arab consultations. This means a return to the separate solutions and the absence of Arab unanimity, and deciding the fate of the most crucial issue in Arab struggle without reference to the rest of the Arab sides and without reference even to the PLO.

The eight points contain no mention of recognizing the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this there is a retreat from the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences on the one hand, and on the other hand the omission of a basic point in the struggle of the Palestinian people, especially at this period. In contrast, we see that the provisions of the initiative imply a recognition of the State of Israel, and this increases the seriousness of ignoring the PLO. Justifications which say that Saudi Arabia said and still says that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, are useless. It is clear that this omission was deliberate and in agreement with the Western friends of Saudi Arabia, and this is for important aims that concern the representation of the Palestinian people and the Western concepts of it.

The texts of the initiative do not call for abandoning the Camp David agreements. This is also a very important matter, because it means accepting a fait accompli with regard to the effects of these agreements on the level of Egypt. A fact which strengthens this view is that the Western powers which hastened to give a positive response to the Saudi initiative are the same ones which announced, after the death of As-Sadat, their readiness to take part in an international force in Sinai. This means they openly recognize the legality of the Camp David agreements as a basis for settlement between Egypt and Israel. They do not see in the Saudi initiative anything which contradicts this legality.

B -- On the level of the political background of the initiative and the political effects it will produce: This is the important part of our analysis. It is the basis of our real concern because it exposes all the aims behind raising the Saudi initiative at this particular time, through the current balance of forces prevailing in the Arab area. It also carries all the objective results which are based on raising the initiative.

To really understand the background of the initiative we must not separate it from the policies of Saudi Arabia itself toward U.S. strategy, and its attitude toward this strategy. Saudi Arabia sees U.S. imperialism as a strategic ally in the Arab area, whereas we see it as a strategic enemy of the Arab nation and a strategic ally of the Zionist enemy. Saudi Arabia sees the Soviet Union as a basic danger to the Arab area. It tries to link this area to the United States on this basis, whereas we see U.S. imperialism and Zionism as the major danger to this area. We see the Soviet Union as a strategic friend of the Arab nation. Saudi Arabia sees the alliance with international capitalism as a strategic means of removing the danger of socialist transformation in Arab society. It does not see any harm in the alliance which exists between international capitalism and Zionism and Israel as long as Israel plays the role allotted to it in the service of international imperialism, and as long as this role is based on dealing blows to the Arab liberation movement and checking its advance. It is also based on pushing certain Arab regimes more and more in the arms of Washington. Saudi Arabia also sees the alliance with international capitalism as a strategic line along the international level. From here stems its oil policy which used Arab oil in the service of the enemies of the Arab nation and against the Arab liberation movement itself.

We can say that the Saudi initiative, among other things, seeks the following aims: It is presented as a substitute for the Camp David agreements. It takes into consideration the question of safeguarding these agreements at the Egptian level and using the initiative as a substitute for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict at the level of the rest of the Arab countries. It creates a division in Arab public opinion and among Arab states concerning the solution to the Palestinian problem. It perpetuates Saudi leadership in the Arab area at the expense of the other Arab forces. It links the Arab area and the Arab homeland to U.S. strategy, relying once again on the United States and its allies to provide the solution. It implies that the strategic ally of the Arab nation is the United States and strikes at Arab-Soviet friendship. The political background to the Saudi initiative and the aims which it conceals cause its total rejection, especially when the objective results which will emerge will be as follows:

1. To abandon Egypt and to let it become a tasty morsel to be devoured by imperialism and international Zionism. This contrasts with our struggle to retrieve Fgypt and restore it to its leading position in the Arab national leadership.

2. Increased pressures to a large extent on the Palestinian revolution at all Arab and international political and military levels.

3. It abandons Lebanon and the Lebanese patriotic movement. Imperialist-Zionist conspiracies have reached their heights in this Arab country. There is no doubt that pressures on the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese patriotic movement and Syria have been increasing to a great extent, and consequently the possibilities of renewed violent fighting in Lebanon in the near future have also increased. The dangers of Zionizing Lebanon have also intensified as well as Israeli interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs.

4. It leaves the door open to economic and cultural Zionist infiltration in the Arab homeland and Africa.

5. It makes the Arab area a pawn in the hands of U.S. strategy, which means the loss of the national political and economic independence of the Arab homeland. It also means the loss of the basic aims of the Arab homeland for Arab unity and social and cultural progress.

6. To await a solution that may come via the United States will not in any event be in the Arab nation's favor. But it will be in favor of Israel and its aggressive and expansionist policies.

For all this, we see it as our duty to warn Arab public opinion of the dangers inherent in the Saudi initiative, to explain its background, effects and expected results on the entire issue of the Arab struggle, and also to foil the chance of Arab reaction and its allies. This places on us a great many burdens in the coming stage.

What Is Required To Confront the Coming Stage

Several important matters and pressing tasks should be implemented as soon as possible without hesitation or delay:

1. To be constantly wary of Arab schemes that seek reconciliation with the Egyptian regime, despite the fact of its continuing adherence to the Camp David accords. Such a reconciliation should be fought and aborted before it materializes.
2. To continue the struggle against the Camp David accords until they are completely destroyed inside Egypt and all their dangerous traces are removed.
3. To continue to support and increase this support for the Egyptian patriotic movement inside Egypt in order to destroy the Camp David accords and to establish patriotic and democratic rule that will restore Egypt to its natural leading position in the Arab liberation movement.
4. To continue the struggle against substitute schemes or led by the Fahd initiative, schemes that complement the Camp David accords.
5. To consolidate the Arab struggle against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught by various forms and at all levels both among the people and officially.
6. To give more support to the Palestinian revolution and to defend it against the new ferocious attack it faces today, and to give more support to the PLO to confront the numerous pressures it now faces.
7. To give more support to the Lebanese patriotic movement and to renew the struggle for restoring Lebanon to the fold of the Arab homeland; not to squander the future of this country, which might be seized by Zionized forces, unless they and the conspiracies which are taking place in Lebanon are opposed in the necessary manner; and to give every support to enable the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese alliance to withstand Israel and the isolationist forces.
8. To give more support and backing to Syria and the Jamahiriyyah in the face of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary threats which have sharply intensified in the recent period in an increasingly dangerous manner.
9. To struggle to strengthen and consolidate the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front so that it can perform its tasks in the Arab struggle and in opposing the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary conspiracies as it should.
10. To develop and strengthen the Arab People's Congress along the road of the popular pan-Arab progressive front so that it can become a more effective framework in the Arab national liberation movement; and to adopt a democratic method in dealing among its members and in bypassing side issues so that the basic common enemy is confronted.
11. To develop and strengthen cooperation with the socialist states and primarily the Soviet Union, and to foil the opportunities of the enemies of the Arab nation to harm the friendship which links the Arab homeland with its sincere friends.
12. To strengthen relations and cooperation between the Arab liberation movement and all the other liberation movements in the world in order to unify efforts against the common enemy -- imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The tasks facing our emergency meeting are extremely important. Our proper way of implementing them would be through agreeing to a unified viewpoint on the situation in the Arab area, and consequently through agreeing to an action program that is precise and clear in confronting what is happening. We should raise realistic slogans that can be realized, and we must not form ambitious plans we cannot implement. Finally, we should say precisely what we want. This will be the proper way to push the Arab struggle forward and to avoid pitfalls as much as possible. The stage is extremely crucial, and we must live up to the level of the pan-Arab and national responsibility which we are shouldering. [applause]

CHAD

VICE PRESIDENT APPEALS TO EGYPT, SUDAN FOR HELP

AB211155 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 21 Nov (AFP) -- Chadian Vice-President Abdel Kader Kamougue today appealed to Egypt and Sudan to help Chad solve its problems rather than support the forces of rebel leader Hissein Habre.

In an interview published by the daily newspaper LIBERATION today, Colonel Kamougue said that in any case Chadian Government forces would be able to put down the anti-government rebellion in eastern Chad.

The vice-president said that Sudan and Egypt should back the proposed inter-African force for Chad, which represented Africa's support for one of its members which was on the point of disappearing.

He said he was agreeably surprised by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's decision to withdraw his expeditionary force from Chad, following a request from President Goukouni Oueddei. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi reacted very well. I congratulate him, he said.

However he said he had been aware that the Libyans had intended to grab Chad. The call on them to withdraw had been an act of political courage, he said.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES FAN CONTROLS ABECHE

AB230741 Paris AFP in French 1439 GMT 22 Nov 81

[By AFP special envoy Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamena, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Adoum Togoi, Chadian defense minister, has denied that the eastern Chadian town of Abeche is under the control of Hissein Habre's FAN, while several people who have fled the town affirm the contrary.

In an interview with Chadian national radio on Sunday, Togoi declared that the FAN had not been able to penetrate Abeche and that the government's forces have the situation in hand. The minister, who gave no other explanation, described the fighting taking place in eastern Chad as skirmishes.

On the other hand, several Abeche residents who left following FAN's attack on the town on Wednesday morning and who have sought refuge in Ndjamena assert that Hissein Habre's men took over the locality in less than 2 hours. According to them, the resistance put up by Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat's Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], who took over the area after the departure of the Libyan troops 4 days earlier, was short-lived. Many of them fled with us, they asserted.

The attack on Abeche started at 0600 in the morning. The firing of shells and well-stocked light arms awoke the residents. Soon after, the town's hospital and the market caught fire. However, none of those who sought refuge in Ndjamena was able to say how many victims can be attributed to the fighting. However, during our flight, we came across some wounded people being evacuated, witnesses say.

On Tuesday evening -- the eve of the attack on Abeche -- local officials and the military headquarters of the CDR assured residents that they had the situation well in hand. In fact, for 3 days, tension had been mounting throughout the town following the announcement of the falling Irib, Adre and Guereda into the hands of FAN. All the residents, the refugees in Ndjamena state, fear Hissein Habre's retaliation more than the fear of a return to civil war.

Most merchants were planning to close their stores and to remove their goods to avoid looting. According to certain reports, Adre was completely looted by Hissein Habre's troops just after it fell into their hands.

The Abeche residents say that 5 days before the attack on their town, FAN troops were less than 35 km away while the Libyan troops continued to withdraw, indifferent to the gradual encircling of the town. The same witnesses say that FAN troops might now be heading for Biltine, a town less than 100 km north of Abeche.

They observed, however, that during their flight along the road to Ndjamena there were many soldiers of the Integrated National Army (ANI) who had been dispatched to the east by the Chadian authorities. But they say, although there may have been quite a large number of soldiers, they were poorly equipped.

During his radio interview, the defense minister also said that reinforcement, both men and equipment, had been sent to Abeche.

FAN COMMUNIQUE: NO OBSTACLE TO OAU PEACE FORCE

AB220713 Paris AFP in French 1614 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 21 Nov (AFP) -- Hissein Habre's FAN affirms in a communique issued at its headquarters -- which reached Paris on Saturday -- that it will not be an obstacle to the stationing of the inter-African neutral force.

But it is concerned with the warlike stance which the promoters of this force have toward it and, by virtue of the August 1979 Lagos accords, claims its legitimate rights to participate in the peaceful solution of the country's crisis, the communique issued by Afal Ahmad, FAN delegate to Europe, adds.

FAN affirms that the cease-fire which it unilaterally decreed is well applied on the field.

The winning over of the five towns -- Ariba, Adre, Guereda, Zoueir and Abeche by his forces should not be used as an excuse to justify once again the call on foreign troops whose untimely interference in the internal affairs of Chad have always fostered a Chadian crisis instead of bringing about an equitable solution.

FAN PROTESTS FRANCE'S SUPPLYING ARMS TO GOUKOUNI

AB230651 Paris AFP in French 1448 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Hissein Habre's FAN yesterday strongly protested against France's supplying military equipment to President Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces [FAP].

In a communique sent to AFP yesterday, the FAN representative in Khartoum affirmed FAN's surprise at hearing that France had delivered 18 tons of military equipment (arms and ammunitions) to Goukouni's faction, the FAP.

This gesture is contrary to the frequent statements made by the authorities of the French Government that France will no longer help any faction against the other, the communique adds. This support is a true encouragement to the coalition which Goukouni leads in his persistence to solve the Chadian problem through arms, while currently the OAU and its Chairman arap Moi are actively trying to find a peaceful and lasting solution to this situation perpetrated by Libya and its local agents, the text adds.

The FAN condemns any act which maintains and perpetuates the Chadian war, thus prolonging the suffering of its martyred people, and reaffirms its readiness to -- together with all Chadians -- look for a peaceful solution to the Chadian problem, the only way capable of leading to true peace, the communique concludes.

IVORY COAST

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY 16 NOV NATIONAL COUNCIL ADDRESS

AB171238 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 17 Nov 81 pp 7-9

[Speech by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny at the opening session of the National Council meeting on 16 November in Abidjan]

[Excerpts] I said upon my return from Paris how happy I was to be back with you. Today I am even more so since you have brought to me, in the name of the Ivory Coast, your profoundly comforting presence, your kindness and your love. All of us need these qualities to fight the difficult battle in which our country is engaged.

Before my departure for Paris, we held two successive meetings -- the meeting of the Political Bureau and that of the Steering Committee. A very thorough analysis of the situation was contained in a communique broadcast on radio and television and published by FRATERNITE MATIN. I think it is unnecessary to return to those details because they constitute measures we adopted and which must serve as a basis for our thoughts today.

But I also said that we would place this family meeting under the double sign of solidarity and responsibility. The current situation in our country, in Africa and in the world calls for more solidarity and a greater sense of responsibility on our part. I will be very brief today. I have always asserted emphatically that whatever our difficulties we will emerge happy and proud from the crisis because the struggle will have brought us so close together that we will find ourselves united as brothers.

The dream comes before reality because one is allowed to dream, but never before in my 40 years at the head of the party and of the country have I taken my wishes to be reality and the Ivory Coast is not the only country with wishes. If men's illusions were destroyed, there would no longer be men. But we have tried each time to turn our dreams into reality.

My brothers and sisters, the situation today is so serious that I am obliged to tell you this morning that we intend to depend on ourselves. We know that everyone is full of good will, but they are also faced with difficulties. I am an old man who was taught to express himself with images: One cannot ask a squatting frog for a chair. If it had one, why then would it be squatting? There are some people full of good will who would like to help us but who cannot while there are others who are not full of good will -- they are numerous -- and who do not want to help us so that they can benefit from this state of dependence in which our states find themselves. For such people, there has been no change in attitude, rather the exploitation continues. We must be aware of this.

After our seventh congress, we tried to correct our errors in the political, economic and financial fields as well as in education by putting education at the service of development. And since development in the Ivory Coast starts with agriculture, it is, therefore, with the farmers that we will talk of aid. I have not had the opportunity to explain my views on this vital issue for the future of this country, so it is natural for me to explain my ideas on the issue today.

I would like to tell you, however, that to fight efficiently against preconceived ideas and against the prevailing crisis which is the consequence of the world crisis, I will not give my views to the National Council today. I need your ideas and your deliberations. If the decision were to be made by me alone, I would not shirk my responsibility. But I would like this decision to be enlightened by your suggestions. That is why I said I would be brief.

After enumerating the difficulties facing us, I will ask you for advice because this is a responsible National Council. After our last congress, each one of you must have realized that he is responsible to the nation, to his region and to himself.

We will also touch on issues which are not within the framework of the Ivory Coast. You saw on television all the visits of my peers from other African countries. I was unable to honor all their requests to meet with me. What you do not know is that I received other visitors who insisted that their visits be kept secret.

It is this synthesis of ideas and meeting which has led me to emphasize the exceptional seriousness of the situation. There is no sign indicating an end to this crisis.

Many of my colleagues in the Third World were shocked by President Reagan's statement that the American people are trying to put some order to their affairs, therefore, they do not have the time to preoccupy themselves with the problems of others. It is cynical but it is reality. We must also count on ourselves above all. Of course, our position is not that of an already developed country. We are a developing country subject to some constraints which sometimes overcome us. We must, therefore, organize ourselves to emerge from the crisis.

We have already condemned political errors. I will not go back to that. We have spoken of the train of democracy. It has now been put on the rails, but that is not all. It has to move toward its goal: the happiness of the Ivorian. We must be extremely vigilant and cautious. Any small thing could ruin the proper functioning of our train. Therefore, for goodness sake, a year after general elections which brought about competition between men of the same party and not of different parties, it is painful to note that the consequences of the electoral campaign are still alive to the extent that prefects and subprefects spend most of their time talking about reconciliation. What a waste of time! In a competition, even within the same family, there must be winners and losers; the winners of today may become the losers of tomorrow. The real winner and the only winner is our country. Your mandate is not an end in itself but a means of serving the country efficiently. I would like you to be aware of this reality today.

The Ivory Coast is not only concerned over the price of coffee but also with the sale of coffee. What does this mean? They have devised a new trick to exploit us even more by setting quotas for each producing country. Hence, the portion of our coffee exceeding the quota is sold dirt cheap. Now, this poses a problem because we buy the coffee with money from the banks; therefore, the coffee must be exported so that the bankers can be repaid.

Regarding cocoa, we are mostly concerned about the price which is still very low. Nevertheless, we are compelled to put up with the whims of the market to sell our coffee, cocoa and many other raw materials despite the unsatisfactory prices. This is why we are fighting and will continue to fight.

Meanwhile, this is the situation. And, I asked those Americans, Europeans, Japanese and communists -- since they were all at the press conference which you viewed in a recorded television broadcast -- is there one country in the world which can undergo such a drastic reduction by more than half of its export earnings and continue to exist without serious disturbances? But this is now our situation. From 700 to 800 billion francs, our earning dropped to between 350 and 400 billion and now we hardly get 37 billion. [as published] Industry, commerce and construction rely on the farmers' earnings. When we collect 800 billion, we construct and import accordingly. Customs revenues have suffered a severe blow from the fall in the prices of our commodities.

I have said this before and I say it again: Our farmers have accepted the greatest sacrifices. For 3 years, they have seen the price of their coffee and cocoa frozen at 300 francs while their expenses increase. They are the ones who pay us. This is why I said a while ago: Stop taking stands that are contrary to the interests of the state.

As I said before the Political Bureau, pupils with the primary school-leaving certificates were recruited in 1959 as auxiliary teachers. Some of them have even become assistant schoolmasters. And they are the ones who trained our pupils for 5 years. Their studies suffered much from this because they had a poor start. So we wanted senior school graduates to become schoolmasters and this affected the decision of secondary school teachers. Consequently, some secondary school pupils were graduated with only a score of 7 points out of 20. Afterward, people intervened, which began the unofficial enrollment of pupils by headmasters. And today, we are faced with a dilemma. Out of 12,000 to 14,000 secondary school graduates, 7,000 are in arts (geography, history, law, sociology, philosophy).

This must be corrected now. This is why we are beginning to adopt increasingly stringent measures. It is in the overriding interest of the country. We have reduced the number of secondary education graduates and, henceforth, we will assign students to various faculties according to the country's needs and possibilities, in other words, in the interest of the young people themselves...Illegal enrollment is ruled out. We are asking the entire country to support the reform which has been carried out in the greater interest of the nation. We have 1,100 unemployed intellectuals. We are doing what we can. We have called on the private sector to help us. It has responded to our appeal and we are continuing...but it must be stopped and this is what we have done. So I am asking all of you to understand. We are all parents of students but the measures we have just taken in the interest of the country must be respected.

At the congress, I did not explain the aid to the farmers and many people thought it meant construction of a few more dams for agriculture, supplying a few more fertilizers to the farmers and, to the cultivators of rice or cotton or aiding coffee and cocoa farmers. That is not what it meant.

Education to serve development means the use of all those who were educated for development. But this has not been the case. We have more than 1,100 university graduates who have no jobs; but this is not all. There is the youth -- the generation which has to take over from my generation. This problem starts from the last year in the primary school and continues to the university. Many of these young people have been dismissed from school after the second year of schooling; others during the first part of secondary school; and the rest after their advanced level grade.

They have no jobs; are we thinking of them? They are the country's active force and it is to them that I was referring when I mentioned aid to the farmers.

I don't want to be a prophet of misfortune but you must think of them. In 20 years, today's youth will be 40 or 60. Do you think they will have enough strength to hold their cutlasses? No. And do you believe that their children who went to school will take up their cutlasses and hoes to till and to climb the palm trees? Don't be deceived. We must find something else to make possible the rational utilization of the children trained at school so their education can truly aid development.

I say a little door was opened at Cancun. Ronald Reagan said: "We are willing to help the Third World -- especially the African countries -- to attain self-sufficiency in food production. To say it differently, we will give them experts to make studies; we will even give them some means."

We will seize this opportunity. I am, therefore, asking you to think over this: How can these young people be put to use? We have an answer to this but we will not give it now. We want you to think it over; we will give you our opinion at the right time....

We must accept sacrifice; we mentioned the 1,100 unemployed intellectuals. But they are not the only ones. There are 4,000 foremen who have been declared excess and are threatened with being thrown out into the streets. To solve this problem, we need to display a sense of solidarity. I will not say how, but you must think it over.

And now, there is the case of the other workers with no special skills, especially those in the construction sector. Today, the construction sector has been reduced by a fourth or a fifth. The misfortune is that even the world's most beautiful woman can only give out what she has. All the same, we will not be wrong in asserting that in 3 years at most, we will emerge from the tunnel.

We must accept the fact that the Ivorian has no foresight. These foremen, who worked between 10 and 15 years, have not been able to build a single house for themselves. The Ivorian does not save. But how can we become masters of our industry and of our trade if we do not save enough?

Concerning our functionaries and workers in the private sector, it must be recognized that they bring honor to the country. Thanks to them, we are being praised abroad. During my recent visit to Switzerland, a delegation of businessmen offered me a loan of 250 billion CFA francs -- payable in 20 years at an interest rate of 7 or 10 percent. The attitude of these businessmen was motivated by the fact that our country soon will begin to produce oil.

We are a country in which people have confidence. Even those we denounce respect us.

Already, we have employed 560 of the 1,100 unemployed; the rest must also work. Also there is the case of the foremen. What must be done?

The independence anniversary celebrations were becoming too expensive for the state. The last one held at Katiola cost the government 7 billion CFA francs. Therefore, we have thought it over and believe that the money for the feasts could be saved and used to help the out-of-work foremen.

To conclude, I would like to say this: In Paris, I have challenged the world that has been exploiting us. I told the rich countries that within 30 or 40 years, our children will engage in another form of dialogue -- the dialogue of solidarity; and it is you, the youth, who, armed with patience, will engage in the combat.

Let's not have to deplore the deterioration of trade tomorrow; let's not have to weep over the fate of our farmers and workers, because by then you will have established factories and will be working in them, and by so doing, the challenge of the old man [Houphouet-Boigny] will be transformed into a living reality -- that of a free Ivory Coast, an independent and fraternal Ivory Coast.

Think over what I have just said; I want you to brighten my judgment.

LIBERIA

DOE DISMISSES FOREIGN MINISTER MATTHEWS

AB201625 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Maj Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, has been relieved of his post by Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel K. Doe with the advice and consent of the People's Redemption Council. The decision of the head of state followed a meeting of the cabinet today at which time the minister was confronted with a series of allegations of remarks he made against the government.

A release from the executive mansion said CIC Doe, who indicated that former political leaders were not brought into the cabinet because of their ideologies, referred to a number of instances in which the foreign minister had not worked in the interests of the government. The Liberian leader referred to the threat of resignation offered by Major Matthews when he appointed two officials of the Foreign Ministry in March of this year. On that occasion, the release said, Minister Matthews expressed surprise at the council's action and declared "in the instance that you and the council are not disposed toward taking immediate action, then I will ask you to please be so kind as to accept this as my letter of resignation."

The head of state further referred to the campaign in the market places by Minister Matthews on the rice issue. The commander in chief noted that he had received numerous reports of actions by Minister Matthews which were not compatible with the aims and aspirations of our government. He said he has therefore been constrained to relieve the minister of his post and to thank him for whatever service he rendered the People's Redemption Council government.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Christopher Minikon has been appointed to act as minister of foreign affairs until a new minister is named.

NIGERIA

SECURITY FOILS SOUTH AFRICA ATTEMPT TO BUY OIL

AB220700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Nigerian security forces have foiled a plan by agents of racist South Africa to buy a large quantity of oil from the Boni Terminus, near Port Harcourt in the Rivers state. According to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, NAN, a disguised South African vessel was intercepted by a naval patrol team following a tipoff by the Nigerian security organization. The ship is said to have withdrawn into the high seas about 3 nautical miles off Nigerian waters.

ANGOLA

MAPUTO RADIO REPORTS MPLA-LABOR PARTY MEETING

EA221614 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party met in Luanda from 17 to 20 November under the chairmanship of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

A communique issued following the meeting said the MPLA Central Committee debated in depth political, military, social, economic and financial matters, the party's internal situation, the general offensive against laxity and inefficiency and the results of the first congress of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], the party youth wing.

The Central Committee noted that the large-scale racist South African invasion of the south of the country seriously affected Angolan political life and forced the country to make increased efforts in the economic, social and military spheres, thus forcing broad changes in previous plans.

NAMIBIA

TURNHALLE ALLIANCE DISAGREES WITH WESTERN PLAN

AB210813 Paris AFP in French 0736 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Windhoek, 21 Nov (AFP) -- A spokesman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the main party in Namibia, said in Windhoek on Friday that his party disagrees with the last two clauses of the plan for the settlement of the Namibian question proposed by the contact group comprising France, the United States, Canada, the FRG and Great Britain.

He made this statement after learning of the approval of the first phase of the plan by SWAPO, Kenya, Nigeria and the frontline states -- Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia.

The penultimate clause of this plan proposed by the contact group stipulates that cultural and social institutions be open to all without discrimination. According to political sources in Windhoek, the DTA sees this as a measure aimed at preventing the creation of private schools and hospitals for whites only.

Certain top officials of the DTA have pointed out that they agree with the principle of medical care for all, but they consider access to private institutions to be a personal matter.

In addition, the DTA rejects the final clause of the plan which provides for the installation of elected councils for local and regional administrative affairs.

For its part, the DTA hopes that the present system, which makes room for various ethnic groups in territorial administration, will be maintained although the plan neither mentions administrative divisions nor councils based on the various ethnic groupings in the country.

On the other hand, Mr Dirk Mudge, DTA president, said in the Windhoek on Thursday evening before an audience composed of the white faction of his party that the military faction of SWAPO, led by Sam Nujoma, should be destroyed before elections are held in Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE FORCE DENIES OCCUPATION OF ANGOLA

LD230332 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The South African Defense Force says it does not occupy a single square inch of Angolan territory and has no ambition to do so. A spokesman in Pretoria was reacting to new allegations from the MPLA government in Luanda that South Africa has retained control of large parts of southern Angola. It also said urgent measures were needed to deal with serious economic problems resulting from South African incursion earlier this year. The spokesman in Pretoria said South Africa had repeatedly warned neighboring countries that they would have to pay a high price for housing terrorists such as SWAPO. The defense force spokesman in Pretoria said the economic problems now facing Angola stemmed from the help it has given SWAPO. The realities of South Africa's warnings were now being felt by the Angolan authorities. South Africa had stated repeatedly that it wanted to live in peace with its neighbors and is prepared to aid them on the road to economic and political progress. The time had perhaps arrived for Angola to revise its attitude towards terrorist organizations and to reconsider its attitude towards South Africa.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEFENDS ANGOLAN INCURSION

LD211218 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The South African defense minister, Gen Magnus Malan, has warned the country's enemies that South Africa will not hesitate to launch another exercise like the recent Operation Protea in Angola should the need arise again. Speaking at the opening of a new military training base at Phalaborwa in the northern Transvaal, General Malan said no self-respecting country that had the welfare and security of its peoples at heart could allow terrorist organizations to try to jeopardize its future. General Malan said every country that harbored and supported terrorists stood to lose the struggle. He said South Africa was determined to wipe out terrorists even if the defense force had to cross the country' border in order to do so.